The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV........NO. 7367. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET—THE CHRONICLE AND THE PRINTERS—THE PRINTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE COMPLAINED OF — OPINION ON THE POWER TO FILL THE VACANT PAYMASTERSHIPS—THE ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS —CANCELLATION OF THE CONTRACTS OF THOSE IMPLICATED IN THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Who will succeed Attorney General Williams is the chief topic of conversation among politicians. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day in which the subject was mentioned. It is positively asserted, however, that no choice has been absolutely made by the President. There are rumors also that an offer of the position has been telegraphed to some gentleman, but no authority is given for the statement. It is probable, however, an appointment will be announced in a day or two. Several of the names most prominently mentioned must certainly be stricken from the list of those from whom a choice is likely to be made, and it is somewhat doubtful if the position will be filled by any one whose name has yet been mentioned publicly.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The contest between the Typographical Union and the *Chronicle* is still maintained. It having been charged by the *Chronicle* that printers of the Government office "are engaged in an organized and unjustifiable effort to interfere with and embarrass the business interests of private enterprise," the Congressional Printer has issued a circular cautioning those engaged in the Government office against any interference with and from exerting any undue influence, personally or otherwise, over any printing enterprise outside the Congressional office while they are in Government employ.

IMPORTATIONS FOR INTERIOR PORTS.

The Treasury Department has decided that where goods are imported under the act of 1870 for transportation without appraisement to an interior port, they are liable to duty under the tariff in force at the time of their first arrival in this country, and not under an act passed subsequent thereto, but before their arrival at the interior port. This decision may involve a change in some important decisions heretofore made under the act of 1870.

The following telegram was sent to-day to the Collectors of ports designated under the act of 1870 and amendatory acts for the receipt of merchandise for immediate transportation in bond without appraisement:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1875.

Collectors of Customs:

Suspend all damage allowances on merchandise arriving under act of July 14, 1870, at your port as the port of final destination; also, withdrawals from warehouse without additional duty after one year from date of arrival at first port.

(Signed.) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

THE COMMAND OF THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Reynolds has been detached from special duty at the Navy Department and ordered to New-York to take passage by the United States steamer Tennessee for the command of the Asiatic Squadron.

POSTAL CONTRACTS CANCELED.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order canceling all awards of contracts heretofore made in favor of Jerome J. Hinds, Patrick Laughlin, John W. Delaney, William Weiss, and William C. Iddinge, these being the names contained in the proposals fraudulently imposed upon the department, by the complicity of the clerks, at the last regular letting. The order directs contracts to be immediately awarded to the respective bidders whose proposals are next lowest in amount to the proposals thus rejected. The routes referred to are all in the State of Texas. The fraudulent bids having been made with full knowledge of the amounts of the bona fide proposals, only a few dollars below them, the loss to the Government occasioned by the present order will be very small.

A CABINET CONSULTATION.

There was a consultation at the Executive Mansion to-day between the President, Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Jewell, and Secretaries Belknap and Robeson. It is the impression that the conference was with reference to the succession to Judge Williams, but nothing has yet occurred to confirm that belief.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The Board of Naval Officers to examine officers for promotion or retirement last week examined Lieut. Commander Charles L. Huntington for promotion to the grade of Commander, and will recommend that he be promoted. Lieut. Commander Alfred Hopkins is now before the board for promotion to the grade of Commander.

THE SLATTER MANSLAUGHTER.

The President has declined to interfere in the case of Hope H. Slatter, who was recently convicted in this city of manslaughter in having killed Michael Hussey at a Schutzen festival two years ago, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The application for his pardon had been pending for several weeks.

A DECREE ON THE HOT SPRINGS CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims has made a decree, in accordance with the opinion heretofore rendered, in the Arkansas Hot Springs case. The decree declares that the plaintiffs have no legal or equitable title to the property, and that the title rests wholly and absolutely in the United States. The court directs that the property be taken, held, and possessed by a Receiver to be appointed by the Court of Claims, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for the United States, until Congress shall by law direct how the same shall be disposed of. The court to-day explained that the object of the decree is to judicially determine the conflicting rights of the parties, and the object of a Receiver is to give effect to the decree in favor of only one of the parties. An appeal to the Supreme Court will operate as a supersedeas, suspending the appointment of a Receiver, if he be not appointed when the appeal is taken, and suspending his operations under the decree if his appointment has previously been made. The Receiver is not to be appointed until a final decree is rendered, and he is not to take possession of the property until it has been adjudged by the Supreme Court to be the property of the United States.

THE VACANT PAYMASTERSHIPS AND THE POWER TO FILL THE VACANCIES.

The Secretary of War recently made the following official inquiries of the Attorney General: "Can the two vacancies now existing in the Pay Department, in the grade of Paymaster with the rank of Major, be now filled by the President by temporary appointments? and if you should decide affirmatively, whether the President is restricted as to the persons who may be appointed? Can he appoint the persons already nominated to the Senate and not confirmed by that body, or must those names be now excluded from consideration?" The Attorney General answers that the two vacancies existing in the grade of Paymaster with the rank of Major can now be filled by the President by temporary appointments. Touching the other questions submitted as to whether there are any restrictions on the President in regard to who may be thus appointed, and whether he is at liberty to appoint those whom the Senate failed to confirm, the Attorney General answers, that he knows of no such restrictions upon his power of appointment. The President will to-morrow appoint two Paymasters in the Army, to fill the vacancies in that corps caused by the Senate refusing to confirm two nominees for the positions before adjournment. These appointments will be made in accordance with the above decision of the Attorney General.

THE POSTMASTER AT ATLANTA, GA.

The President to-day received from Sam. Bard, Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., a dispatch stating that he had received a telegram from the Postmaster General saying that he would be permitted to resign, his resignation to take effect on June 1, and asking that he be allowed to retire with the quarter ending June 30 next. The President requested the Postmaster General to reply affirmatively, which he did to-day.

A SUNKEN WRECK BUOYED.

Information has been received by the Light-house Board that a second-class can-buoy, painted green, with the word "wreck" on it in white letters, has been placed to mark the wreck of the British bark Evelin, sunk March 4, 1875, in eight and a half fathoms water, bearing (magnetic) south south-east one-half east from Cape Henry Light-house, distant thirteen and a half nautical miles.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department United States Army have been made: Surgeon J. F. Head, ordered to report to the Commanding General Department of the South, for duty as Medical Director of that department, relieving Surgeon William J. Sloan, who has been ordered to duty as Medical Director of the Department of Dakota; Surgeon J. H. Frantz, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic; Surgeon C. C. Byrne, relieved from duty at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, and ordered to the Department of Dakota; Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to the Department of the Platte; Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to the Department of California; Assistant Surgeon C. E. Munn, relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to the Department of the Platte; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Finley, relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic and ordered to the Department of Missouri. Assistant Surgeon S. S. Bedal relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic and ordered to the Department of Texas. Assistant Surgeon J. B. Hamilton relieved from duty at the St. Louis Barracks, Mo., and ordered to the Department of California. Assistant Surgeon Matthews, prior to his departure for the Department of California will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board in New-York City for examination for promotion. Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered before the Army Medical Board in New-York for examination for promotion, after which they will report by letter to the Surgeon General.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Joseph N. Hemphill has been ordered to the Tuscarora, North Pacific Station; Paymaster Francis T. Gillett has been ordered to the Saranac, North Pacific Station; Assistant Surgeon Edwin M. Martin has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Chiola has been ordered to the Pinta, North Atlantic Station; Assistant Engineer W. H. Platt, ordered to special duty at Key West, Fla.; Capt. Edward Simpson, detached from the command of the Torpedo Station, at Newport, R. I., on the 10th of May, and ordered to command the Omaha, South Pacific Station; Lieut. John W. Hazeman, detached from the Coast Survey Steamer Blake, as soon as his services can be dispensed with, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. F. M. Symonds, detached from the Tuscarora, and ordered to return home; Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin, detached from the Pinta, and ordered to the Dictator; Paymaster George E. Hendee, detached from the Saranac, and ordered to return home and settle accounts; Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton detached from special duty at Key West, Florida, and ordered to return home.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this morning appointed Edward A. Farrington, of New-York, Consul at Valencia, and Andrew E. Rankin, of Vermont, Consul at Messina. Edward Parker has been appointed Internal Revenue store-keeper for the Eighth Kentucky District. Roswell Hart, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, assigned to duty as Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has resigned, and Richard C. Jackson, of New-York, has been appointed in his place.

A POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH JAPAN.

The Postmaster General to-day executed an article of agreement with Mr. Yoshida Kiyonari, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to the United States, providing for the full prepayment of postage, to their destination, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise exchanged in the mail between the two countries. This arrangement is to take effect on the 1st of July next, on and after which date postage on newspapers will be four cents each, if not exceeding two ounces in weight, and the postage on other matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, will be four cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

SENTENCE OF A KIDNAPPER.

Sarah Walker, alias Russ Oakley, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment in jail, with the understanding that on the day of her release she will go to Norfolk, she having been convicted of the charge of stealing an infant child in March last in Georgetown, and carrying it to Baltimore. The child was soon afterward recovered and restored to its parents through the agency of Police detectives.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,125,389; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,160,000; coin, $88,733,800, including $22,325,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900.

THE RECENT VOTE IN CHICAGO—INJUNCTION AGAINST COUNTING IT.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—On the application of members of the Citizens' Association Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, to-day issued a writ of injunction restraining the City Clerk and Common Council for the time being from canvassing the votes cast at Friday's election on the question of reorganizing the City Government of Chicago under the General Incorporation act of 1872, or in any way proceeding under that act. The ground upon which the injunction was asked for was that the election was illegal in method and fraudulent in the voting.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY — THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD—CITY LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE—THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—There was a good attendance of members to-night in the Assembly, and the week's business was opened with considerable energy, there being 118 bills ready for a third reading. The Clerk, in response to a resolution of the House, reported that he had communicated with the stenographer who reported the proceedings before the Committee of Cities of the Assembly of 1874, in relation to the abuses and incompetency of the Street-cleaning Bureau of New-York City; that the full report of such proceedings was furnished to said committee, and by the committee to the public printers; that certain portions of such testimony disappeared from the possession of the printers and cannot now be found, and that said stenographer can furnish another transcript of said missing testimony if compensated therefor. On the reading of the Clerk's report Mr. Hammond offered a resolution directing the report to be furnished, and requiring the Controller to pay to the stenographer such compensation therefor as he (the Controller) may deem just and proper. The resolution was adopted.

The bill to amend the acts incorporating the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Company was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading without any amendment. Mr. Seward, of New-York, in explanation of the bill, said that of the dozens of schemes which had been projected and incorporated by act of the Legislature this was the only one which had done anything whatever of a practical nature toward giving the citizens of New-York the benefit of rapid transit. The object of this bill was to perfect the charter and confirm the company in the rights and powers which were originally conferred on the incorporators. The present company had acquired the franchise and property under foreclosure of a mortgage made by the original company. Speaker McGuire recited the history of the company down to the present time, and, without offering any specific opposition to the bill, said he thought this House should be guarded as to the way in which it stepped in to determine the rights of parties or declare the interests of any parties either valid or invalid. He was of the opinion that the matter might be safely left to the determination of the courts. The act providing that employes of railroad companies shall be entitled to a lien against the property of such companies for security for compensation for services rendered, was also considered. An amendment was offered by Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, providing that employes shall also have a lien against stockholders on claims for services was adopted after some warm discussion between Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Alvord. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading. The Senate bill providing for the removal of State officers was received, and referred without debate to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate bill providing for the incorporation of musical colleges, schools and academies was passed and sent to the Governor for approval.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this evening the business transacted was almost entirely the consideration of general orders. The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. McGowan to provide for the payment of experts employed at Coroners' inquests in New York City, was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment, which was moved by Senator Gross, in the form of an additional section empowering each Coroner to employ as his deputy a qualified physician, at an annual salary of $3,500, in lieu of all other fees. Among the other New-York bills ordered to a third reading was the Assembly bill authorizing the renewal of the waste-gates and wires on the Croton Aqueduct, on the upper part of Tenth avenue. Senator Booth's bill amending the charter of the street railroad which is to run from Vesey street to the Battery by allowing it to charge five cents fare instead of three cents, and compelling it to pay into the City Treasury two per cent. instead of one per cent. of its receipts, and Senator Gross' bill to increase the efficiency of the Court of General Sessions by adding to it an additional Judge to be elected for a term of fourteen years at a salary of $15,000 per annum, and by providing that two branches of the court shall hereafter sit each month except in July and August. Mr. Vedder's bill concerning brokers, which repeals the old law prohibiting the taking of more than half of one per cent. for effecting loans, was considered, but, as it appeared to some that the law, though practically a dead letter, should rather be amended than repealed, progress was reported on the bill.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

A report of the Joint Legislative Committee on the canal frauds may be expected by the end of this week, but whether the report will be preliminary or final depends upon the developments between now and then. This week will be spent in the examination of contractors, including Osborn, and George D. Lord, who is subpœnaed for Thursday. In the opinion of some members of the committee it is more important that the existing laws should be strictly inforced than that any new ones should be enacted. The change most urgently needed, however, and which will probably be recommended, is that the subordinate engineers should be responsible directly to their chiefs, and through them to the State Engineers. The Finance Committee of the Senate will report the Supply bill by the latter part of the week. About the same time that committee will also make its report upon the investigation into the affairs of the new Capitol Commissioners. Mr. William Blodgett, President of the West Side Association, is expected to appear before the Senate Committee on Cities to-morrow afternoon in favor of the Riverside Park and Avenue bill. The Senate Committee on Railroads will give a hearing on the subject of Rapid Transit to-morrow, when Senator Moore will offer a substitute for his bill which is now before the committee.

TWEED'S CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Different newspapers throughout the State have within the past week published what purported to be the substance of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case. All such publications were without foundation. It can be stated upon the best authority that the case in question has not yet been decided.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. GROSS presented petitions of the citizens of New-York City and County against the passage of Senate bill No. 98, permitting life and other insurance companies to loan their capital out of this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LANING—Relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Western New-York.

By Mr. RAY—To amend the charter of Hudson, Columbia County.

By Mr. LANING—Providing for the appointment of trustees of the estates of persons absenting themselves from their domiciles in this State, and remaining unheard of or suddenly disappearing.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, ordered the following bills to a third reading:

Extending the boundaries of Utica.

Relating to fares for carrying passengers on street railroad cars in Buffalo.

For completing the City Hall at Kingston.

Regulating coroners' inquests in the City and County of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Vesey Street Railroad Company.

To prevent encroachments on the harbor of New-York.

Increasing the efficiency of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of New-York.

To improve the Croton Aqueduct in the City of New-York.

Adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Clerk made a report to the House respecting the missing documents in connection with the New-York Street-cleaning investigation made in 1874. He stated that some of the most important testimony could not be found. It was clear that it had been taken by the stenographer and written out, but had failed to find its way to the printer for the Legislature. The stenographer still retains his original notes, and would rewrite out the same, providing he was called upon by the House to do so and provision was made to defray the expense of such labor.

Mr. HAMMOND offered a resolution directing the stenographer to re-write his notes in the case, and providing that the Controller pay the expenses from the contingent fund. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. PAGE the Governor was requested to return the bill providing for ordinary repairs on the canals for amendment.

Mr. HAMMOND reported the bill authorizing the payment in whole or in part of the bonded indebtedness of any of the towns in this State, created in aid of any railroad therein, and to prescribe the mode in which the people thereof shall determine the time and amount of such payment.

Mr. HUSTED offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Canal Commissioners be requested to report to the Assembly as soon as practicable the number of notices of proposals for canal contracts which have been advertised in newspapers since Jan. 1, 1875, with a copy of each notice, and the name and location of each newspaper in which such notice has been printed, and the amount paid to each paper for the publication of such notice.

The following bills, considered in Committee of the Whole, were ordered to a third reading unless otherwise noted:

To authorize and require the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to complete their road and put it into operation.

Amending the act giving railroad employes a lien on the property of railroad companies for their wages by increasing the number of days from thirty to ninety in which suit may be brought, and holding stockholders individually liable.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

Providing for the incorporation of musical schools and colleges.

Authorizing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to take trusts.

Authorizing the New-York and Hudson Steam-boat Company to mortgage its property.

Adjourned.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY—OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ALL BUT THREE COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—Official returns from all the counties in this State except three very remote ones show that the Republican victory this Spring was a very decisive one. The vote was very full, being the largest ever polled at any Spring election in this State, and but a few thousand less than the aggregate of the vote cast last Fall and in the last Presidential election. The Republican majority is over 25,000. Last Fall it was but 2,000. Marston, for Judge, this year has over 5,000 more votes than Bagley received for Governor last year. The result indicates that last Fall the small majority was caused chiefly by dissensions regarding prohibition, and that the Republican ascendancy in Michigan is still very pronounced.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

THE REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOLDIERS—THE OUTPOSTS OF THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA RELIEVED BY THE NINTH REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A dispatch from the coal dealers to Capt. C. H. Duhrings, says that the First Regiment will arrive home on Tuesday afternoon. This movement of the troops was anticipated by many citizens this morning, upon learning by dispatches from Hazleton that Gen. Osborne had ordered home the Wyoming Artillery, with the proviso, however, that they were to hold themselves in readiness to be recalled at a moment's notice. Adjutant Gen. North, of the First Division Staff, had not, up to 1 o'clock P. M., received any official notice that the First Regiment had been ordered back. Nothing could be learned of the probability of the Second Regiment, Col. Lyle, being called upon to relieve the First Regiment, and such a call was considered by the staff officers improbable.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 26.—There have been no disturbances in this part of the coal regions since the attacks at Morrison's on Thursday evening. The man killed on that occasion was recognized as Peter Mundy, of Freehold, a desperate character, and the leader of the crowd on the previous night at Ely's. He is also said to have led the mob that marched through this town on the 29th ult.

There was a change made this morning in the disposition of the troops, the members of the First Philadelphia Regiment being withdrawn from the outposts and their place supplied by members of the Ninth Regiment. A rumor is current to-night that the First Regiment will leave for home to-morrow morning. Should this occur, however, the region will be well protected by the Ninth, which will remain until all danger is passed. The Wyoming Artillery left for home on Saturday morning.

THE JOHANNA MORRISSEY MALPRACTICE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—In the case of Marshall Mixter and Dr. F. C. Perpente, charged with being concerned in the criminal surgical operation performed upon Johanna Morrissey, alias Bradley, the jury, who had been out since Friday evening, came into court this morning and rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Mixter, and guilty as to Perpente, upon the fifth count in the indictment charging him with being accessory after the fact. The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. His counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and Perpente was committed to prison, the District Attorney objecting to his release on bail pending the argument of the motion. Mixter was discharged.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A game of base ball to-day, between the Philadelphia Nine and the newly selected Centennial Nine, resulted as follows:

Philadelphia..................	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—10
Centennial....................	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0— 7

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The first championship game between the Boston and Washington Base Ball Clubs, which was played here to-day, resulted in favor of the Boston Club by a score of 8 to 2.

A ROWING CHALLENGE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The *Sportsman*, of this city, publishes a challenge from D. Coughlin and J. W. Randall, of the Potomac Boat Club, to row any two members of any organized boat club in the country, a five-mile pair-oared race, for a prize valued at not less than $250. The race to come off at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon.

THE JURY OUT IN A LIBEL SUIT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—The arguments in the *News and Courier* libel case were concluded to-night, and after an elaborate charge from Judge Reed the case was given to the jury with directions that they were to be locked up without fire or food until they agree upon a verdict. Great interest is felt in the result. The jury is composed of six white and six colored men.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

A VISIT TO THE OFFICES OF THE SURVEYING CORPS.

PREPARING FOR THIS SEASON'S WORK—HOW THE EXPEDITION IS TO BE DIVIDED—DUTIES OF THE DIFFERENT PARTIES—THE RESULTS OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25, 1875.

The meeting of the National Academy of Science here has brought together quite a large number of scientific men from all parts of the country. Those of them who are specially interested in the kindred sciences of geology and geography are frequent visitors to the building in which Prof. Hayden and his corps of assistants are located. The exploration of the almost unknown region of country lying west of the 100th meridian, including the whole Rocky Mountain system, and the mountains and plateaus west of it, is naturally an object of extreme interest to a large class of our savans; and the formulation of the scientific results of the explorations so far made is constantly proceeding here under Dr. Hayden's immediate supervision. At his rooms this morning, while Mr. Gardener, the executive officer of the field parties, was giving me some information of the plan of the coming campaign, our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of an old gentleman who made his salutations with a slight French accent, and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Gardener as Prof Guyot. The old geographer, whose maps are familiar in every educational institution the world over, was very soon interested in a large wall map of the United States, recently issued by a Hartford house, to which his attention was directed by Mr. Gardener. Both commended it as one of the best issued, and as exhibiting remarkable scientific accuracy and neatness of execution. But when they turned to that part representing the extreme western mountain territory, several errors were very soon detected. This was not the fault of the publishers, for at the time their map was drawn no surveys had been made by which these errors could be corrected. It was not surprising, therefore, when Mr. Gardener drew out a sketch map just finished, and showed that a larger river flowed almost due east and west across a country which on the Hartford map exhibited an unbroken range of mountains running almost due north and south. While this matter was still under discussion Major Powell dropped in, and I had the pleasure of an introduction to the explorer of the great cañon of the Colorado. In his bluff, hearty way, he told me of the work he was to do this Summer, and I, in turn, told him of the pleasure I had had in reading his papers in *Scribner's*. This season he will survey the country from Utah east to the 109th meridian, which is about the westward limit of the territory allotted for Prof. Hayden's work. After the departure of the Major, who went off with Prof. Guyot to the meeting at the Smithsonian Institute, I was shown through the offices occupied by Prof. Hayden's assistants. Here we examined the magnificent series of photographic views of the Colorado Territory, the water-color sketches of the more remarkable points, the endless series of maps, showing its topographical and other natural features; the geological and mineral specimens, and numerous other objects of interest. Mr. Holmes, who will command one of the divisions this season, was found busy with his topographical sketches, and showed us a section of a large plan he is at work upon, exhibiting the Rocky Mountain system. The material used was the ordinary sculptor's clay, and when finished it will convey to the observer a very complete idea of that country. It is, of course, modeled to scale, giving the relative heights of the peaks and ranges, the courses of the rivers, and the more prominent features of the region, with the strictest scientific accuracy. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the models upon this plan will be among the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of the great territory they represent. Leaving Mr. Holmes' rooms, a call was next made on Mr. Jackson, who has charge of the photographic department. The odor of chemicals became apparent as one approached his offices, and more strongly as the door was thrown open. The same readiness and cordiality in displaying the interesting objects and giving information which had characterized other departments was shown here. Mr. Jackson, though our visit must have made a serious inroad on his busy hours, was untiring in his efforts to make it profitable to us. His shelves were loaded with albums and sketch-books, in the window hung some beautiful photographic transparencies of mountain scenery, scattered around the room were the implements of his business, and on the walls were suspended photographic views of all sizes, and in more or less advanced stages of progress. Conspicuous over all, were the rifles and cartridge belt, with which every member of the field parties seemed to be provided. In another room a gentleman was engaged with some formidable calculations of something, altitudes, I think they were. Before him lay several sheets of foolscap, covered with figures; close beside these, an open volume of Somebody's Logarithms, with the help of which he was making out the results. But this I forbore to inquire about, for fear he should attempt to explain the matter to me. Utter confusion and bewilderment must have inevitably followed. With this, and some other other visits, our rounds were completed, and the impression carried away that Prof. Hayden's men were just the sort of fellows one would most desire for comrades in a mountain expedition.

THE WORK OF THE COMING SEASON.

The ground of this Summer's survey by Prof. Hayden's party lies between meridians 104° and 109° 30′, or from a point about forty miles this side of Denver to the extreme western limit of Colorado, and north and south between parallels 37° and 41°, which mark the northern and southern boundaries of the Territory. The expeditionary corps will be divided into six divisions. The first of these is called the Primary Triangulation Party, and will be under command of Mr. Gardener. The main lines of triangulation are taken by him, and are drawn from peak to peak, the highest being selected for this purpose. After him come the topographers, who, working inside the lines laid down, which sometimes have sides 100 miles long, select the smaller peaks in the designated area, and work down, throwing the smaller triangles, and mapping out the country. By this method the work of survey is constantly progressing. The field divisions have their outline maps ready when they start out, and know exactly what ground to cover and what is necessary to be done on it, while the Primary Triangulation Party is always ahead, mapping out new work, which may be done the same season or the next, as circumstances dictate. The system is the same as that employed in the survey of Switzerland, which was the most perfect piece of work of its kind. The tallest peaks are selected for the great lines because they rise high above the timber line, and present no obstacles to the sight.

THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

As previously mentioned, the Survey Corps will take the field in six divisions, each with its allotted territory for work. Some years ago the whole corps kept together, but it was found better to divide it in the manner stated. Mr. Gardener's party will cover a wide area, planning out new work for the field parties; Mr. Wilson's division will take the south-eastern portion of the Territory: Mr. Holmes' the south-western; Mr. Gannett's the north-western, and Mr. Bechler's the north-eastern. Each of these topographical and geological divisions will average six men to the party—three or four scientific men, two packers, and a cook. Besides these there is a photographic party, under Mr. Jackson, who have no special field, but travel over the whole area, taking views of the various points of interest and of such special objects peculiar to the country as may seem desirable. This year, however, their attention will be devoted mainly to the Indian ruins in South-western Colorado. The work of this party is something which interests everybody; for while only the select few can appreciate the discoveries of the geologists, or the exact measurements of the topographers, every one can understand a picture; and indeed it would not be easy to find a more pleasant or profitable way of spending an afternoon than in looking through the albums and sketch-books which load the shelves of Mr. Jackson's rooms here.

MAPS AND OBSERVATIONS.

After the Summer's survey Prof. Hayden devotes the Winter and Spring to perfecting the sketch maps which have been made. In their completed state they are as complete exhibits of the nature of the country as it is possible to put upon paper. One of the chief things which it is desirable to know about our western territory is the extent of arable land in it. The maps not only show this, but the mineral areas, the timber land, and the extent of stony barrenness which is so large a feature of all mountain regions. A light-brown color distinguishes the arable patches, a green the timber and grazing country, blank white the sterile mountain tops; and where gold, silver, coal, or iron has been mined there an appropriate patch of color points it out. Thus a glance at these charts gives the observer a more complete idea of the nature and resources of the country he is looking at than an hour's laborious reading of written description or dry statistics. Geological maps are also prepared, as perfect in their way as the others. Glancing over these charts of our yet unoccupied territory, the idea begins to dawn on one that if Uncle Sam is now, according to the accepted saying, rich enough to give us all a farm, the time is not far distant when he won't be. The arable land unoccupied occurs only in small patches; and nothing but the patient labor of a Mormon community, working under a despotism which bends both body and mind to its purposes, could extract from the sterile tracts which make up so large a portion of the plains country, the commonest necessaries of life. Much of the mountain slopes may be used for grazing; but large tracts are barren, stony, cold, and desolate. The wealth of these mountains lies in their buried metals, but Uncle Sam does not give away mines, and it would not help the Westward-moving emigrant much if he did. Between a piece of ground on which he could grow corn and potatoes and one only fit for mining the average emigrant must choose the former, for he at least can eat what he gets from it. If these annual surveys are continued for a few years longer we shall soon be able to ascertain how much agricultural land we really have unoccupied. It will probably be found to be much less than is commonly supposed; and it is well that we should know it.

OUTFIT FOR THE FIELD.

In conversing with Prof. Hayden's assistants I was a little curious to know what sort of outfit was required for the field. Extremes of heat and cold are daily encountered. In the valley the sun may be pouring down its scorching rays and sending the mercury up to 110°, but make the ascent of one of those lofty peaks and it is possible to get caught in a snow-storm or a freezingly-cold rain. Then there are rough climbing, rough riding, and rough camping to be provided for. For these an outfit of a special character is necessary. All the gentlemen agreed, first, that the most indispensable article was a rubber blanket, and second, that two good woolen blankets for sleeping and a thick coat must be had. Beyond these articles every one had his special fancy. Some were for woolen clothing entirely; others for merino underclothing and woolen shirts; one thought buckskin the best material for outer garments, and others preferred something else. One gentleman said he could not wear high boots because he had to climb so much; another said he had to wear them for that very reason. They agreed, however, in stating that whatever the boots were, they must be heavily nailed. As to weapons, a breech-loading rifle of large bore, fit for grizzlies, and a stout butcher-knife, were all that would be required. Above everything it was necessary to make one's outfit as simple as possible, to approach as nearly as might be to the Spartan simplicity of that Western Senator who started for a six months' session at Washington with nothing but two shirt-fronts and a revolver.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A merchant of Fishkill has mysteriously disappeared.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $474,953, and the Customs receipts, $365,209.

John Bull, manufacturer of patent medicines in Louisville, Ky., died suddenly yesterday.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion of the United States will be held at Chicago on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of May.

Charles Page Woodbury, an inventor of merit and originality, died in Boston on Sunday of congestion of the brain.

The Civil Courts of New-Orleans adjourned yesterday, out of respect to Fergus Feleir, a prominent member of the Bar, who fell dead of apoplexy.

United States steam-boat inspectors are investigating the conduct of the tugs during the steam-boat conflagration at New-Orleans on Friday last.

Raymond's saw-mill, at Digby, N. S., was burned on Sunday night. There was no insurance on it. The supposed incendiaries have been arrested.

The North Agroment (Mass.) Hotel, owned by O. J. Brusie, was burned by an incendiary fire last Sunday night. Loss, $8,000; and the insurance, $2,000.

The proposed consolidation of the Great Western Dispatch and Erie and Pacific Dispatch freight lines was formally effected at Indianapolis yesterday.

Cornelius Deery was sentenced to death in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Montreal, yesterday morning for assaulting Constable Baignet on the 30th July last.

The warehouse occupied by Wait & Dolan, manufacturers of cotton goods, at Merriton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the introduction of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows into this country was observed in Washington on Sunday in some of the churches.

Lena Smith, a young lady, was shot in the right cheek on Sunday night, in Philadelphia, by Charles Hellstat, who was jealous of her. The wound is serious but not dangerous.

During a fire at Charlestown, Mass., at an early hour yesterday morning. Mrs. Ellen Murray, an aged woman, the sole occupant of the building, was burned to death, the smoke preventing her escape.

Rachel Andrews, colored, wife of John Andrews, was found dead from a gun-shot wound, at her house, on the outskirts of Georgetown, Del., yesterday. The husband, who has disappeared, is suspected of the murder.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in America was celebrated in Boston yesterday, as well as in most of the cities and larger towns of New-England, a parade, dinner, and ball generally constituting the programme.

Martial Chevalier, Consul of France for Canada, will leave Quebec shortly for Havana, to take the place of Consul Megan, deceased, and will be succeeded there by Albert Lefebore, Consul at Charleston. M. Trey, Consul at Rega, succeeds M. Lefebore.

Two trains arrived at Omaha yesterday evening from the West, bringing 400 delayed passengers. The trains to-morrow will clear the road of eastern-bound passengers. The western-bound passengers left here to-day. It is expected that the entire line will be clear by Wednesday.

THE TUNNEL AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—The report telegraphed from St. Paul on Friday night of damage to the tunnel here is almost wholly untrue. The damage is very trivial, being confined to some temporary work at the coffer-dam thrown around the head of the tunnel. There has been no alarm whatever, and the engineers have already repaired the coffer-dam.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Ontario, April 26.—The steamers are moving out of their Winter quarters to-day. The first outward-bound steamer will be the Beaver, which sails for Fox River and the North Coast on Wedesday.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY FROM BRITISH BISHOPS TO THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, April 26.—*L'Univers* publishes letters of sympathy from Roman Catholic Bishops of Great Britain to the Bishops of Germany and Switzerland. The letters to the Swiss Bishops are especially severe, in condemnation of the Old Catholic movement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTEMPLATED COURTESIES TO THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 27.—The Lord Mayor of London will go to Dublin in state, to attend the banquet which is to be given to the American rifle team on their arrival. He will give a dinner at the Mansion House in London in honor of the American riflemen after the international contest.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR OF BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

LONDON, April 27.—Winwood Reade, the well-known author of books of travel, is dead.

A HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICA BEFORE THE DISCOVERY BY COLUMBUS.

LONDON, April 27.—The London *Times* announces that an International Congress on the history of America before its discovery by Columbus will meet in Nancy, France, on July 22.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

ROBBERY OF THE POST OFFICE AT CORPUS CHRISTI—MURDER OF A DOCTOR.

To the Postmaster General, Washington:

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Postmaster General this morning received the following dispatch, which he has forwarded to the Secretary of State:

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 24.

The Post Office was robbed and plundered at Carizo on the 19th inst. by Mexicans. Dr. Lovell is killed. The Custom-house safe is in the same building, but, as far as known, it could not be opened. Particulars will be reported by mail. I am here on official duty.

(Signed,) H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 27—1 A. M.—Light rain has prevailed in the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Central Mississippi Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle States. Clear weather prevails in New England, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley. The barometer has fallen, except in New England. It continues high off the South Atlantic coast and in the lake region, and is low in Tennessee and in the extreme North-west. The temperature has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast. The Mississippi River has fallen at Memphis, the Ohio at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England clear and cooler weather will prevail during the day, with westerly winds and rising barometer, followed by threatening weather and possibly rain in the Southern portion.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness and light rain, with slight changes in temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, local rains, except in the South-west, followed by clearing weather, a slight rise in temperature. Easterly to southerly winds east of the Mississippi, and north to west winds in the South-west, and slowly rising barometer in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with east to south winds, falling barometer, and light rain in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and near Lake Michigan.

The Lower Missouri River will rise slowly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Verandah Hall building, occupying a block on North Fourth street, between St. Charles and Washington avenues, St. Louis, Mo. The entire roof of the building was burned, and Verandah Hall, which embraced all the upper story, and is used as a National Guard armory, was gutted. The property of all the occupants of the building was more or less damaged. The stock of W. F. Gee & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods, narrowly escaped destruction. The total loss is $100,000. The principal losers are as follows: Miller, Grant & Co., ladies' laces and trimmings, damaged by water, $20,000; fully insured. Manning & Co., china and glassware, damage by water and breakage, $15,000, fully insured; Kunkel Bros., pianos and music, loss by water, $10,000; fully insured; L. Paris, millinery, loss by water, $8,000; fully insured; Gee & Co., furnishing goods, loss by fire, $12,000; fully insured; the damage to the building is $15,000; fully insured. There were also several smaller losses. The following is the insurance on the building: St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine, $5,000; Mound City, of St. Louis, $5,000; Home Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Germania, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Dominion, of Richmond, $5,000; Rhode Island Insurance Association, $15,000; Queen, Liverpool, and London, $5,000; Royal, Liverpool, $10,000; Commercial, St. Louis, $50,000; total, $60,000. Also, on rents, $25,000 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe. The insurance on the other property has not been accurately ascertained, but the following offices are known to be losers: Germania, of Freeport, Ill., $5,000; St. Paul, $5,000; German American, New-York, $5,000; Continental, New-York, $5,000; Commercial Union, Liverpool and London, $7,500; Kansas, Leavenworth, $5,000; Etna, Hartford, $5,000; Orient, $3,000; Niagara, New-York, $3,500; Germania, New-York, $3,500; Buffalo, German, Clay, Kentucky, and Jefferson Mutual, of St. Louis, $2,000 each. The National Guard lost their uniforms, muskets, and accoutrements. The fire caught under the stairway leading to the hall, in the rear of Gee & Co.'s, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

H. W. Pitt's agricultural implement manufactory, on the corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets, Chicago, was nearly destroyed by a fire which broke out in the building at 6:30 o'clock last evening. The loss on the building is about $10,000. It is insured in the People's, Franklin, Hudson, Girard, and Fairfield Companies for $1,250 each, and in other companies for $6,250. Schoff Brothers, piano-makers, in the same building, sustained a loss of $5,000; insurance, $1,000. M. R. Livingston, manufacturer of pictures, looking-glasses and furniture, loses about $12,000; insured for $7,000, principally in New-Jersey companies. Hansen & Nelson, furniture dealers, on the second floor, lose $2,000; insured. The total loss is about $30,000.

A fire early yesterday morning in Manchester, N. H., destroyed a number of old wooden buildings on Amherst street, involving a loss of $5,000.

The lumber yard of Thomas E. Call, at Portsmouth, N. H., was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $4,500.

The one-story frame building at Ninety-second street and Third avenue, occupied by Charles Reiger as a liquor saloon, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday morning.

The large grain and flour warehouse of Loud & Co., at Quincy, Mass., was burned on Saturday night. The total loss on the building and stock is from $12,000 to $17,000; insurance, $7,000.

THE STEAMER SWATARA AND OBSERVERS OF THE TRANSIT.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander Ralph Chandler, of the United States steamer Swatara, announces the arrival of that vessel at Melbourne on the 19th February, having left Port Chalmers, New-Zealand, on the afternoon of Jan. 15, and reached Bluff Harbor, on the coast of Australia, on the following day. At this point the members, instruments, and outfit of the Queenstown party to observe the transit of Venus were taken on board, except the photographers, Phillipi and Pierson, who were permitted by Dr. Peters to remain behind. The Swatara was detained at Bluff Harbor until the 20th of January by bad weather, but on that day she left, and reached Hobart Town on the 29th of January. The ship arrived at Melbourne on the 19th of February, and was to sail for New-York on the 1st of March.

LAW REPORTS.

TEST CASE UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW TO BE RAISED—TILLOTSON WAIVES EXAMINATION AND IS HELD TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

The examination in the case in which William W. Tillotson, the Treasurer of Booth's Theatre, is charged with violating the provisions of the Civil Rights bill in refusing to admit William R. Davis, a colored man, to the parquet of the theatre on account of his color, was called at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Commissioner Davenport. Messrs. Palmer, Tooker, and a half dozen other gentlemen connected with places of amusement in this City accompanied Mr. Tillotson, and Davis was accompanied by three or four of his colored friends, one of whom was a witness to the refusal of Mr. Tillotson to sell Davis tickets for the parquet. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government and Mr. Benjamin F. Russell for Mr. Tillotson.

As soon as the case was called Mr. Russell rose, and, addressing the Commissioner, said:

"The charge made in this case involves more than the pecuniary penalty required by the statute, or even the possible imprisonment of the accused, if the law should be held constitutional and he be convicted. It is not simply a question of whether a simple misdemeanor has been committed, and under circumstances not likely to be repeated. It is an appeal to the courts for an adjudication upon the rights of all colored people to sit (as in this class of cases) wherever they may choose in the auditorium of a theatre or place of amusement, without considering the wishes or tastes of those with whom they would thus attempt to associate. This right is claimed under a statute passed by Congress as lately as March 5 of this year. The constitutionality of it was denied by some of the most eminent jurists in both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, and among them by some of the most devoted friends of the colored race, like Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who, in a public letter addressed to the colored people of the United States, assures them that the act does not give them the right claimed in this case in respect to places of amusement."

Commissioner Davenport interrupted counsel at this point, telling him that he had made a mistake as to Gen. Butler's views on the point at issue, and counsel admitted that he was in error, but replied that a theatre business was a mere private business speculation, and that a manager or proprietor of one had as good a right to arrange his accommodations for his patrons in his own way, or, in other words, to choose whom he would accommodate, as a storekeeper had to refuse to sell an article to an applying customer, if he saw fit to do so. As to the point that a theatre being licensed was thus made a public institution, subject to Government control in relation to the detail matter of accommodations, he denied its soundness, contending that the licensing was, in substance, merely a police regulation.

Commissioner Davenport said that the point spoken of was not without its difficulties, and would probably engage the earnest attention of any court before which the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill might be questioned.

Mr. Russell continued: "In complying with the prejudices of one class, this statute clearly involves the rights of another and much larger class of people, who have not, as yet, overcome their prejudices against an indiscriminate association in public places of amusement with the former class. If this act is unconstitutional, no right has been denied the complainant. If it is constitutional, the sooner the question is determined the better it will be for all who may be interested in the result. To meet this question and have the rights of the people of respective races and colors settled, and desiring to oppose no obstacle to its early determination, or avail himself, as in this particular case he might, of any defects of proof as to the facts necessary to be proved by the prosecution, the defendant waives an examination before your Honor, who, of course, is not permitted to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the act under which this complaint was so properly received by your Honor, in order to have the question passed upon speedily by the proper tribunal."

Mr. Purdy suggested that it might be as well to raise a constitutional objection before the Commissioner, who, Mr. Purdy believed, had full power to pass upon it.

Commissioner Davenport said that no matter what power he might have in the matter he would prefer not to pass upon the constitutional question, which it was more fitting that a higher tribunal should decide.

The examination of the defendant was then formally waived, and the bail previously given for an examination was continued to insure his awaiting the action of the United States Grand Jury.

THE COUNTERFEIT CHECK STAMPS.

THE FORGED CHECKS ON MESSRS. COLGATE & CO.—SPRAGUE BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN—HE IS HELD IN DEFAULT OF $10,000 BAIL.

The case in which C. I. Sprague, alias Charles Thompson, is charged with having in his possession forged checks bearing counterfeit internal revenue check stamps, with intent to utter the same, came on for examination yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Osborn. The stamps in question were on forged checks, purporting to be drawn by Colgate & Co., which, it is alleged, Sprague had attempted to negotiate at the banking-house of Parker, Handy & Co., No. 24 Nassau street. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government, and ex-District Attorney Garvin for the defendant, who asserted that his real name is Charles I. Sprague. John R. Raymond, called by the prosecution, testified; I am a railroad man; I met Sprague at Waverly, N. Y., about four weeks ago, and he wanted me to come down with him to this City to enter into the collecting business; he said his name was Thompson, and that the business, though illegal, was safe; he said they would have checks fixed for me to go and buy gold, and he would see that the checks should be certified, and that I should have cards furnished me to enable me to represent myself as connected with the business houses by whom the checks should purport to have been drawn; Sprague told me that my payment would depend upon what I collected, and that it would amount to from $200 to $800; I came down to the City to act for him, and, in accordance with his suggestions I registered at Leggett's Hotel under a fictitious name, but as there was a delay in getting the checks lithographed, I returned to Waverly, but came back to the City and met Sprague again at Leggett's Hotel on last Monday; he took about a dozen checks out of his pocket, and showed me a fac simile of Colgate & Co.'s signature, taken on impression paper, and he wanted me to practice to get it as nearly as possible, and I did so; I saw him again on Tuesday, and he directed me to take a check for $4,500 to Parker, Handy & Co., ask them how they were selling gold, throw Colgate & Co.'s card on the counter, and ask them to make out a statement of the price of the gold which I was to fill in the check, and ask Parker, Handy & Co., to send the check to the Merchants' National Exchange Bank, No. 257 Broadway, to get it certified; on Wednesday I went into Parker, Handy & Co.'s and asked them how they were selling gold, and said that I wanted to buy a lot; they told me that I must be identified before they could deal with me; I showed Colgate & Co.'s card, but did not get the gold, and Sprague got arrested through my giving the other checks to Detective Kelly, of the Central Office, who, with me, went to Colgate & Co.'s; I acted, in causing Sprague's arrest, in concert with Detective Sampson, who I knew was shadowing me when I attempted to get the gold; I had become convinced that Sprague's project was a criminal one, and had notified Detective Sampson about it, but continued ostensibly to act with Sprague; I went into this business with the sole purpose of detecting Sprague.

Detective Keiley identified the checks in question, and said that Raymond had given them to him; that Sprague was arrested through information given by Raymond; that when Sprague was arrested an ink-bottle and a magnifying-glass were found on him, and that he gave his name as Thomas Betts, and said he was a speculator, and that he had never seen Raymond.

William T. Coe, an expert, pronounced the revenue stamps on the checks to be counterfeits.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and the defense having no testimony to offer, Sprague was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury in default of $10,000 bail, a motion to reduce the amount of bail being denied.

RESTRAINING THE "PULLING" OF SEWING-MACHINES.

As already published in The Times, application was made a few days since to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company, for an injunction restraining the company's agents, Hickox & Hickox, from "pulling" sewing-machines without the consent of the company. This "pulling" seems to be a term known to the system of selling sewing-machines under the form of a "lease." The practice has been, for instance, to sell a $100 machine on a lease for twenty months, at a rent of $5 per month. This contract was so drawn as to provide that no title to the machine should pass until the last installment under the lease was paid, and by that means the purchaser had no better title to the machine after $95 of the price had been paid than when but $5 had been paid, and when but $5 remained due the seller of the machine could, as it is termed in the business, step in and "pull" it, and the purchaser would forfeit the $95 already paid. The company, in this instance, complained that their agents, Hickox & Hickox, had been doing so much of this "pulling" as to injure the reputation of the company, and they want it stopped. The company claims that their contract with their agents compels them to take back all machines not paid for within the terms of the lease at a discount of only forty per cent., and with this privilege, they think they should have the right to be consulted before the agent shall exercise the right to recall the machines. In pursuance of this claim the company gave their agents notice that before the forfeiture, they should have the option to assume the lease and give the agents credit for the sums due on the machines. In granting the motion for a continuance of the injunction, Judge Barrett says: "The notice of April 6, 1875, was proper and equitable and within the spirit of the contract. Upon the facts as disclosed, the court feels bound to hold the parties to the equity. The motion to continue the injunction must, therefore, be granted, with leave to move for its dissolution at any time in case the plaintiffs fail to do what they offer in such note."

COMPENSATION FOR "SKILLED TALENT."

THE CASE OF CHARLES P. SHAW AGAINST DAVID BABCOCK BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE DALY.

For the second time the case of Charles P. Shaw against David Babcock has been brought to trial before Chief Justice Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. The suit is to recover $11,000, being an alleged balance of a fee of $18,000 for services before a committee of the Legislature at Albany, and was commenced yesterday. On the first trial the jury failed to agree, nine of them being in favor of plaintiff, and three in favor of defendant. The facts, as disclosed upon the former trial, and the same as are relied upon now, are that, on May 1, 1865, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Battery extension, and appropriated $50,000 to cover the expense. Under this act S. M. Drew obtained the contract, David Babcock becoming his surety. Drew was unable to fulfill his contract, and Babcock, his surety, in order to save himself took the contract off his hands. In 1866, 1867, and 1868, other appropriations were made by the Legislature amounting in the aggregate to about $210,000. In 1869 the work was still incomplete, and both the papers and the tax-payers having severely criticised the manner in which the job had been conducted. Controller Connolly thought proper not to insert any appropriation for the purpose in the tax levy. At this time there was still thirty per cent. of the moneys due on the contract, amounting to $65,000, withheld from Babcock, which he had no means of getting except through the action of the Legislature. He went to Albany for the pupose of securing legislative interference, but met with the cold shoulder there. In his extremity, it being just about the close of the session he met there a lawyer named W. D. Culver, who had formerly done business for him and retained him to look after the matter. Mr. Culver in turn retained the plaintiff in this suit at a fee of $18,000, contingent on the passage of the tax levy with the appropriation inserted. This agreement, it is claimed on behalf of plaintiff, was immediately communicated to defendant, and by him approved, and thereupon plaintiff prepared his brief, went before the committee, argued the case, succeeded in having the appropriation made, and the bill was finally passed. Subsequent to the passage of the bill defendant executed an assignment for $18,000 of the amount in trust for plaintiff, and this assignment was filed in the Finance Department. By reason of this assignment Connolly made an excuse not to pay until it was taken off the record, and to induce this, defendant paid plaintiff $7,000 of the $18,000, and promised to arrange for payment of the balance, either in cash or by counsel fees, in connection with a large amount of law business which he had on hand. He then received his money, but, as plaintiff alleges, never paid the balance, either directly or indirectly. The defense is, that the contract was made for lobbying purposes, and was therefore contrary to public policy and void; also, that the $7,000 which he had paid had been obtained from him through fraud, and for that amount he asked a judgment against the plaintiff. Before the case was opened to the jury, counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it appeared from the pleadings that the contract was made with a view to influence the Legislature, and was, therefore, against public policy and void.

Chief Justice Daly denied the motion, holding that if the services were to be rendered exclusively in arguing the case before the committee the contract would not be void, notwithstanding the payment of the fee was made contingent on the final passage of the act, and the determination of this fact belonged to the jury.

The case will probably occupy several days in trial. Mr. John E. Devlin appears as counsel for plaintiff; Mr. Henry L. Clinton for defendant.

A WEDDING TRIP THAT SENT THE BRIDE TO STATE PRISON.

The trial of Ellen Lucey, whose correct name is Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, charged with the larceny of $1,885, the property of Martin Gunning, a tinsmith, of No. 295 Tenth avenue, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Gunning, who appears to be of weak intellect, and has a wife and seven children living, claimed that the woman Rogers followed him to Boston, and, having drugged him, stole the above sum of money which he had concealed in his boot. The story of the prisoner was that Gunning induced her to accompany him to Boston in order to get married, representing to her that he was divorced from his former wife. After considerable difficulty the couple, who are aged respectively fifty-five and fifty years, were married, and, in a moment of generosity, the newly-wedded tinsmith gave her his money to invest for their joint benefit. On returning to New-York they rented a store to engage in the hardware business, and deposited the money in bank in the name of the woman, to be invested in the business. Subsequently, however, Gunning was discovered by his wife and family, and separated from wife No. 2, who refused to give up possession of the money. The case, which was rather an extraordinary one, was concluded yesterday, the jury finding the woman Rogers guilty of grand larceny. District Attorney Nolan having moved for sentence, Recorder Hackett said that the prisoner had undoubtedly taken advantage of Gunning's weak intellect to gain possession of his money. She was an unscrupulous adventuress, who had consented to accompany this half-demented old man to Boston to get married, although aware that he had a wife and family living. He regretted having to sentence a woman of her age, but was perfectly satisfied that she was a thoroughly guilty woman, and would punish her by sending her to State Prison for three years.

VOLUNTARY BANKRUPT DISCHARGES.

George H. Sheldon filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, on Nov. 10, 1873, and was adjudicated a bankrupt. Subsequently, Walter W. Seymour proved as a debt against the estate of the bankrupt a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, March 1, 1873, by him against the bankrupt, for $1,543 17. That judgment was recovered on a prior judgment recovered in the same court against the bankrupt, July 26, 1862, for $860 80. No other debt of the bankrupt had been proved, and the bankrupt applied for a discharge. Seymour opposed the discharge, on the ground that the bankrupt had not filed the consent of Seymour to the discharge, and that no payment had been made to Seymour. The judgment of 1862 was recovered on a promissory note indorsed by the bankrupt for the accommodation of one A. H. Sheldon. Judge Blatchford decided yesterday that the bankrupt was entitled to his discharge without showing any percentage in assets or any assent of the creditor who had proved his debt; holdig that a voluntary bankrupt has a right to a discharge in respect to debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1869, without showing any percentage in assets or obtaining any assent of creditors.

A PAWNBROKER'S SWINDLE.

P. H. McHugh, of No. 189 Bowery, who has been doing business at the above number for several years past, apparently as a jeweler and buyer of pawn tickets, was held for examination yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with obtaining money by trick and device. For some time past a number of men have been going about the City trying to sell pawn-tickets representing articles of jewelry, on which certain sums are marked as advanced. The owner of the ticket represents himself as being needy and anxious to sell it for a few dollars. When the purchaser redeems the property he discovers that it is not worth one-fourth of the amount which it has cost him to redeem it. It is alleged that in almost every case the tickets are filled out by the pawn-broker, who employs as agents the individuals who go around disposing of the tickets.

John Kerrigan, of No. 138 Frankfort street, purchased a pawn-ticket from an unknown man, representing a gold lever watch, on which McHugh had loaned him $35. It cost Mr. Kerrigan $38 50 to redeem the watch, and on doing so he discovered it was worth about $8. Justice Otterbourg will make a thorough examination of the case.

THE MILLIONAIRE CONTRACTOR'S WILL.

The matter of opening the probate of the will of John L. Brown, the millionaire street contractor, came up before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday. Mr. Dudley Field appeared in support of the petition to open the probate, which is in the interest of a lady claiming to be the legitimate wife of the testator. Mrs. Hannah E. Brown and John L. Brown Jr., the sole legatees under the will, whose claims are contested on the ground that they are not, respectively, the legal wife and son of the testator, were present in the court-room. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who appeared for the legatees, consented that the probate of the will should be opened, and proceedings be commenced de novo, for the purpose of having citations issued to bring in three sisters of the testator, living in distant parts of the United States, who were not cited to appear under the original petition. The question of appointing a Receiver to take charge of the testator's estate, pending the settlement of the litigation about the will, was left to the Surrogate, who promised to make an appointment satisfactory to both sides.

BRET HARTE'S MLISS.

A report has already appeared in The Times of the testimony in a suit brought by Bret Harte to restrain Robert M. De Witt, a publisher of this City, from publishing a book purporting to be "Mliss," written by Mr. Harte, but only about forty pages of which were borrowed from his work of that name, and about 130 more written by some other person. This fraud, as it was termed on the trial, Mr. Harte claimed as tending to his discredit as an author, and his pecuniary injury in the sale of his work.

Judge Van Brunt has rendered a decision perpetually enjoining the defendant De Witt from publishing or offering for sale the book complained of by Mr. Harte with his name as author. Still further proceedings are being instituted in the case to furnish Mr. De Witt for violating the injunction by exposing a card announcing the book for sale. This Mr. De Witt explains by saying the card is an old one, and was exposed without his consent.

Buckham, Smales & Walker for plaintiff; Ira D. Warren for defendant.

PERJURY CHARGED AGAINST AN AGENT.

George Ray, an elderly man, who is a real estate agent in Eighty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of having perjured himself while becoming surety on a bond. John C. Keeler, a clerk in the District Attorney's office, made an affidavit that on Nov. 24 Ray became surety in the amount of $10,000, at the District Attorney's office, for William Smith, indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, and, previous to being accepted, swore falsely before Judge Donahue that he owned two lots of ground on Eighty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. Ray was committed in default of $4,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Harte vs. De Witt.—Reference ordered. Memorandum.

Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.—The motion to amend the case is granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Platt vs. Platt.—The motion must be denied.

Logan vs. Wright.—No excuse is made for not placing cause upon the calendar. Motion granted, with costs.

Ames vs. Wagner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Smith vs. Volkening.—The motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence is denied with costs.

The Howe Machine Company vs. Hickory.—The notice of April 6, 1875, was proper and equitable, and within the spirit of the contract. Upon the facts as disclosed, the court feels bound to hold the parties to the equity. The motion to continue the injunction must therefore be granted, with leave to move for its dissolution at any time in case the plaintiffs fail to do what they offer in such notice.

Harris vs. Stein; Thompson vs. Thompson.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Dexter vs. Harder.—Motion to continue injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Overing vs. White.—Motion granted in part and denied in part as specified on the margin of the answer in blue ink, $10 costs to abide the event.

Force vs. Gibbs.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Knowles vs. Ward.—Upon the stipulation contained in the affidavit of plaintiff's attorney the defendant's motion to change place of trial must be denied. The plaintiff's motion to place the cause on the special calendar for short causes must be granted.

Gonge vs. Palmer.—Motion granted on payment of trial fee before Referee, $10 costs of opposing the motion and the Referee's fees to date, and with the usual leave to plaintiff upon the supplemental answer being interposed to discontinue at any time within ten days thereafter.

Dambmann vs. Butterfield.—All the questions objected to are perfectly proper and must be answered. The future procedure should be such that if the witness refuse to answer questions allowed by the Referee he should take the risk of punishment for contempt. The court has been troubled quite enough with these refusals to answer.

Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.—Mr. Graybill's affidavit is guarded, and does not deny that he saw or had his attention called to the notice of appeal. The facts on that head, and also as to whether any notice of appeal (even directed to Duke's) was served are in conflict. Let it therefore be referred to take proper proof as to the service of such notice of appeal, and as to Mr. Graybill's information or knowledge upon that head and generally with respect thereto, and report thereon with his opinion.

Wilson vs. Worrall.—Under the special and peculiar circumstances disclosed by the defendant's affidavit upon which the renewed motion is made, I think a bill of particulars to the full extent claimed in Mr. Pomeroy's brief as amended by the court must be ordered, with $10 costs to abide the event.

First National Ore Company vs. Absterdam.—Default opened upon payment within five days of $10 term fees, disbursements of and subsequent to trial, all interlocutory costs presuming ordered to be paid, and $10 costs of opposing the motion and stipulating to proceed to trial upon the first day of the next special term of this court.

Strew vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—The Referee's minutes corroborate Mr. Bookstaver's affidavit to the effect that the case was set down for final disposition on Oct. 24, 1874. No excuse is offered or even suggested for the default then suffered, but another theory set up, viz., that no specific day was fixed. The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Miles vs. Titus.—The proofs are not sufficient to justify the court in finding on a mere motion that the schedules attached to the Referee's report have been fraudulently tampered with. These questions and all others in the case can be properly determined only by a regular trial. The motion to continue the injunction until the final hearing must be granted upon condition that the plaintiff file within five days a further bond in $2,500 with two sureties to be approved by a justice of this court, conditioned to pay all damage which the defendant may sustain if it be finally determined that the plaintiff was not entitled to the injunction, and upon the further condition that plaintiff stipulate to refer the issues if required by the defendant and to go to trial upon two days' notice and proceed until the case is finished.

Gilbert vs. Craig.—The plaintiff may take a simple judgment of foreclosure, without any special provisions bearing upon the interests of the infants or the aliens as to the allowance. I have examined the statute, and see nothing to justify a greater allowance than 2½ per cent., which is allowed.

St. John vs. St. John.—Report of Referee confirmed, and order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Halstead vs. Seaman.—Memorandum for counsel.

Bostwick vs. Frankfield.—Findings signed.

Judgments for plaintiffs.—Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Company; Allen vs. Ferris; Lehmaier vs. Pursell; Levinthal vs. Stevens et al. See opinions.

Growley vs. Campbell et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

McCloskey vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer sustained. Opinion.

De Verona vs. Holmes.—Motion for a new trial denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Dawson vs. Daniel.—Motion granted.

Staats vs. Bristow.—Findings settled.

Moore vs. Rand.—Application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Motions denied with $10 costs.—Lynes, Receiver, &c., vs. Burns; Barnard et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Woods et al. vs. Power.—Motion granted unless defendant within ten days make and serve a reply and pay $10 costs of this motion. See memorandum.

Faulks vs. Kamp.—Order settled.

Jones vs. Jones.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment for a limited divorce granted.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Halstead et al. vs. Cockroft et al.—Order denied. The relief sought by the motion can as well be obtained, if at all, upon the plaintiff's motion to discontinue; should that motion not be made, defendant may renew his motion to dismiss.

Bird vs. Austin.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Curtis.

Graham vs. Fiedler, Executrix, &c.—The order as entered is correct in form.

COURT NOTES.

In the suit of George L. Kent, against the Pennsylvania Quicksilver Mining Company, Judge Van Brunt has rendered a decision enjoining the officers of the company from permitting common stock of the company from coming in as preferred stock by the present payment of $5 per share on such stock. In February, 1870, this privilege was tendered to the stockholders, but few of whom, including Mr. Kent, availed themselves of it, and he thinks it unfair now, while he and others who are holders of both preferred and common, stock should have their common stock superseded by those who now choose to pay $5 per share on their common stock.

James Johnson, who described himself as an engineer of Brooklyn, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. On Saturday he introduced to Mr. John Rushworth, of No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, a man who gave his name as John Leary. The stranger purchased a steam-hoisting engine and gave a check in payment for $800 on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. Leary Departed leaving Johnson behind, and the latter demanded $80 from Mr. Rushworth as his commission in bringing him a customer. Mr. Rushworth sent for the money and, meantime, the check had been presented at the bank and pronounced worthless. Johnson was arrested and held as stated.

St. Joseph's Church was assessed for the improvements of the West-side Park, and a suit was then brought to have the assessment vacated. The case was recently heard before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, special term, and a decision has now been rendered. The Judge holds that plaintiff has mistaken the remedy; that under the act of April, 1874, no such suit will lie; that the remedy of plaintiff is by way of petition, under the act of 1868, to have the tax removed as a cloud on the title to the property.

Frank Hanlon and Nicholas Clarkson were held by Commissioner Shields yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer a charge of attempting to sell unstamped cigars, a valise full of which were found in their possession.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

On Saturday night two men, giving the names of Alfred Palmer and Alfred Ashcroft, were arrested while in the act of stealing clothing and other property from the apartments of Mr. John Bly, in the tenement, No. 1,032 First avenue. Both were armed with revolvers, and Palmer attempted to shoot Officer Dickson, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who made the arrest. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for examination.

A few days ago an up-town loafer named John C. Murray was sentenced to the island for three months by Justice Murray, of the Yorkville Police Court, for assaulting his wife. The prisoner laughed at the Judge, and told him that he had no intention of remaining away from home so long. Yesterday he was again arraigned at the same court, and frankly admitted that he had made his escape from the Penitentiary. He was resentenced to that institution for six months, and repeated his threat to the Judge of returning home soon.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., April 26.—The following is the Day Calendar for Tuesday, April 27, 1875: Nos. 218 157, 158, 221, 222, 183, 317, 24.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
56—Woodaus vs. Compton.
75—Wilkens vs. Crandall.
80—Hatfield vs. Village of Fort Edward.
81—Swalu vs. Fox.
83—Culver, &c., vs. Village of Fort Edward.
107—Gebhard versus The Mayor, &c.
109—Du Pagues, &c., vs. Squire.
120—Schabel vs. Netter.
132—Schermerhorn versus Beebe.

Nos.
142—Shea vs. Shea.
151—Foster vs. Nicholson.
152—Shea vs. Shea.
168—Sixth Nat. Bk. vs. Ch. & A. R. R. Co.
194—Matter of Baker.
198—De Voto vs. Ward.
208—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.
214—Nelson vs. Thwing.
215—Blake vs. International L. I. & T. Co.
Call Nos. 226 to 276 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor &c.
366—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Blees Sewing Machine Co.
369—Merchants Ins. Co. vs. Parker et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
347—Stevenson, &c., vs. Lesley et al., ex'rs.
385—Herring vs. Herring.
388—Eldlets et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.
327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.
402—Boiland vs. Riker et al.
404—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.
405—Bradley vs. Sheey.

Nos.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
414—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Day et al.
415—Alden vs. Taylor et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
417—Sturgis, Adm'r., vs. Drew et al.
420—Kelly vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.
421—Neilson vs. Tracy, Executor, &c.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.
292—Bennett vs. Cohn et al.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.
328—McGoven vs. Daly et al.
58—Balke vs. Klebesch et al.
197—Orcutt vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
198—Same vs. Same.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
432—Bulger et al. vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. R. R. Transportation Co. et al.
1103—Bohnet vs. Lithauer.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Condit et al.
1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.
981—Cunningham versus Martin et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1247—Sun Printing and Publishing Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, vs. Volkening et al.
805½—Phillips, Exe'trix, &c., vs. Melville.
1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1235—Clute vs. Emerich.
1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
1605—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1293—Kierstead vs. Hennings.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.
No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Case on—No. 782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 1438—Marcelli vs. De Grau
No. 1279—Bissell vs. Reed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Emmons, burglary.
Lawrence Noonan, grand larceny.
Porter Moreau, grand larceny.
John Morgan, grand larceny.

John Johnson, grand larceny.
George Bush, grand larceny.
Jacob A. Morris, grand larceny.
Charles D. Brown, grand larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., April 26.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, April 26, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 114.—*William H. Bradley, respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 196.—*Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen, respondent, vs. George F. Taylor et als., appellant.*—Argued by Hand, of counsel for appellant, and Jesse Johnson, for respondent.

No. 216.—*Edward H. Ludlow et al., respondent, vs. Nathaniel Dale, appellant.*—Argued by William W. Niles for appellant and submitted for respondent.

No. 217.—*James K. Hill, respondent, vs. Edward Burke, appellant.*—Argued by Francis Byrne for appellant, and by Samuel Hand for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

OVERLAND TRAVEL.

THE BREAK ON THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD—DELAY OF MAILS AND EMIGRANTS.

From the Denver (Col.) News, April 22.

The Cheyenne, Omaha and Laramie papers contain various items in regard to the floods in Western Wyoming and Utah, which have not only interrupted travel across the continent, but have even threatened to make a water route to the west. The flood is now rapidly subsiding, however, and no further damage is likely to result. Enough has been done already to render the task of repairing the road a matter of considerable time and expense, quite independent of the more serious loss of the company from the interruption of their business at a time when the road was overcrowded with traffic.

The disaster could not have happened to the road at a more unfortunate time.

Between Laramie and Rawlins the road is now open, the washout near Peray having been repaired. Beyond Rawlins for a considerable distance the track is very much damaged. In some places it is washed away entirely, in others it is buried under the rocks and earth washed down upon it, and numerous bridges, culverts, &c., have been carried away. As the waters retire, however, large forces of repairers are set to work without the loss of a moment's time, and many miles of track already have been opened. Superintendents Clark and Shankland are both on the ground, personally directing and expediting repairs. The most serious difficulty is about two and a half miles east of Green River City, between that place and Lawrence, where a large bridge has been carried away; but it will be possible to transfer passengers at that point when the road is opened through the Bitter Creek valley. The missing bridges on Bitter Creek are very small affairs, and can be replaced, for temporary use, in a few days after work is commenced upon them.

About 2,000 travelers of all classes are scattered along the road, Cheyenne having the lion's share of them, while not a few first-class passengers have "switched off" to Denver, for the sake of our superior hotel accommodations, and to see the famous metropolis of the mountains. Of course these are quite comfortable and not particularly anxious about resuming their journey; but there is doubtless great mental suffering, if nothing worse, among the poor immigrants and the impatient passengers up north. The worst of it is that nobody knows when the road will be open. "Guesses" at this conundrum vary from three or four days to as many weeks, and the truth may prove to be that passengers will soon be put through by the aid of transfer teams, while some weeks must elapse before trains run without interruption.

Passengers on the evening train from Cheyenne report that an express train left that place this morning about 5 o'clock with six coaches, for the West, with some 250 passengers. The emigrant train, with fourteen coaches and 1,000 passengers, left at 6:30. They will transfer from Rock Springs, in wagons, about six miles, but the trains will not make through runs before May 1. Ample preparations have been made for a speedy transfer, and some 250 wagons have been engaged for the purpose.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES SENDS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE EXPORTED—AMERICAN GOODS WORTH $440,945,870 RECEIVED BY GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PAST YEAR—INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING BREADSTUFFS AND COTTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, April 26, 1875.

In a previous letter to The Times, the extent, character, and some curiosities of our import trade were illustrated, from official reports, with considerable detail. That letter has attracted wide attention, and has been used in whole or in part by a number of editors as original matter without giving credit to The Times for the labor bestowed upon the preparation of the article. The extensive abstracts made from the letter on foreign imports have, however, induced the preparation for The Times of a like exhibit of our export trade. Our exports are not less important and curious than our imports, and they ought to be regarded with even greater interest, since it is what we sell and not what we buy that contributes to our national wealth and prosperity.

A GENERAL VIEW OF AMERICAN EXPORTS.

The value of our foreign exports can be expressed by nine figures, but the character of that branch of our commerce—the articles, quantities, and values embraced—and its world-wide diffusiveness, cannot fail to interest and instruct those not in the habit of making their own generalizations from confusing statistical tables. The entire value of merchandise exported from the United States during the last fiscal year, computed in national currency, was $693,039,054. The gold valuation of the same was $652,913,445, which is greater than the valuation of our foreign imports for the same period by over $57,000,000, and the balance of trade is consequently in our favor by that amount. Many of the articles enumerated in the list of exports, which are grown or manufactured in the United States, are also found in the list of articles imported from abroad. The simple statement of this fact should suffice to show the folly of Americans sending their money abroad for articles which may be purchased at much lower prices and of equally good quality at our own manufactories.

As the United States furnish the principal market for the sale of British merchandise, so Great Britain and her dependencies offer the principal markets for our exported productions. We sent to the markets of that nation during the last fiscal year merchandise to the value of $440,945,870, which is nearly two-thirds of the entire value of all our exports for that period. Of that amount we shipped direct to England $308,876,292, and to Ireland and Scotland, $64,690,216. The value of merchandise received last year from Great Britain was $255,180,597 gold. Next to Great Britain, Germany is our best customer, $64,344,622 being our receipts for her purchases. To France and her dependencies we shipped $50,485,045 worth of merchandise, of which France received directly over $50,000,000 worth. Spain and her colonies paid us $33,505,549, of which there was from the mother country $11,643,715, and from Cuba, $19 597,981. To Belgium we sent merchandise valued at $20,197,515; to the Netherlands, $15,156,309; Russia, $10,284 803; Italy, $8,378,666; Turkey, $2,549,493; Denmark, $2,430,791; Norway and Sweden, $2,385,088; China, $1,629,165; Japan, $1,808,107; Brazil, $7,562,852; United States of Colombia, $5,123,845; Mexico, $4,073,679; Hayti, $4,265,686; Chili, $2,730,617; Peru, $2,518,494; Argentine Republic, $2,478,513; Venezuela, $2,384,139. The countries named are the largest markets for the sale and consumption of our productions. The countries which purchased least from us are Greece, $32,668; Liberia, $123,463; San Domingo, $514,633, and the Sandwich Islands, $623,280.

THE DOMINION OF KING COTTON.

If cotton is no longer called king, it is still the largest and most valuable article of export, and brought to this country last year $211,223,580. In exchange for that large sum of money we exported 2,903,075 bales, or 1,358,602,303 pounds. Of that quantity England alone received over 875,000,000 pounds and paid us $136,952,187. From France we received for the same staple $27,187,222; from Germany, $17,250,000; Russia, $8,479,481; Spain, $3,266,178; Ireland, $3,855,303; the Netherlands, $2,779,265; Italy, $1,974,114. In cotton fabrics we exported 17,872,322 yards, valued at $2,350,000. It will surprise many readers to learn that England received of those fabrics 1,145,786 yards, valued at $132,857. Brazil, however, bought most of our exported cotton fabrics, the yards numbering 2,236,950, of which the value was $291,674. France, which taxes us so heavily for fabrics of her own manufacture, bought only $8,000 of our cotton fabrics, while Germany patronized us in that line of goods to the value of $46,000.

The Chinese consumed of our cotton fabrics 1,749,440 yards, paying us $204,354, which is a sum equal to twice the amount we paid China for firecrackers. Chili took 1,680,960 yards, and sent us, to pay for them, $210,970; while Mexico bought 1,363,915 yards for $158,366. The remainder of that class of fabrics went to Asiatic and South American countries, the British East Indies receiving nearly $75,000 worth. The other exported articles, manufactured from cotton and not enumerated above, are valued at $745,850. Our total receipts for exported raw cotton and manufactures of cotton foot up $215,089,081. Our imported manufactures of cotton for the year were valued at less than $25,000,000.

THE STARVING MILLIONS THAT WE FEED—BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs are next to cotton in valuation of exports, amounting to $161,198,864. These were consigned to nearly every nation on the globe, the only European countries not receiving them being Austria, Denmark, Greece, Norway and Sweden, and Turkey. Of wheat we exported 71,039,928 bushels, valued at $101,421,459; wheat flour, 4,094,094 barrels, valued at $29,258,094; Indian corn, 34,434,606 bushels, valued at $24,769,951. England receives most of our breadstuffs. Forty-three million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-two bushels of wheat, 1,307,286 barrels of wheat flour, and 10,299,483 bushels of Indian corn went to her markets last year. Scotland received 3,903,630 bushels of wheat, 353,495 barrels flour, and 2,235,026 bushels corn, while Ireland received 17,609,837 bushels wheat, 43,203 barrels flour, and 13,764,814 bushels corn, which was more than one-third of the entire quantity of corn exported during the year. France took 2,223,366 bushels wheat, 7,260 barrels flour, and 452,951 bushels corn, and Germany bought 886,485 bushels wheat, 21,960 barrels flour, and 825,620 bushels corn.

France bought three times as much flour as Germany, while Germany bought three times as much wheat as France and twice as much corn. In the same time Ireland consumed six times as much of our wheat as both France and Germany, thirteen times as much corn as both these countries, six times as much flour as France, and twice as much as Germany. Belgium received 3,709,694 bushels wheat, 72,401 barrels flour, and 84,798 bushels corn; Netherlands, 3,160,435 bushels wheat, 26,339 barrels flour, and 51,718 bushels corn. Of barley we exported 320,399 bushels, valued at $210,738; oats, 812,873 bushels, valued at $383,762; rye, 1,564,484 bushels, valued at $1,568,362. Of Indian-corn meal we shipped 387,807 barrels, worth $1,529,399, and rye flour, 59,820 barrels, worth $388,313. We also exported 11,142,429 pounds of bread and biscuit, worth $676,197, the greater part of which is consumed in the British West Indies. Belgium and Germany consumed about two-thirds of the rye exported, and Cuba more than one-half of the rye flour. Canada and the West Indies bought most of the Indian-corn meal, while the British West India Islands, Honduras, and Guiana consumed over seven of the eleven millions pounds of bread and biscuit exported. Peru received 135,193 bushels of barley, being over one-third of the entire quantity exported; England took over 79,000 bushels, and 24,752 bushels went to British Australasia. One-half of all the oats exported went to Canada, the other half going to the West Indies, Central and South America, and Eastern Asia.

BACON, BEEF, BUTTER, AND OTHER PROVISIONS.

The value of provisions other than breadstuffs exported was $78,317,087. Bacon and hams, beef, butter, cheese, eggs, lard, pork, fish, and vegetables are embraced under this head, and were distributed over the whole world. Bacon and ham lead the list, 347,405,465 being the number of pounds, and $33,383,908 the valuation. The beef was valued at $2,956,676, and the 4,367,983 pounds of butter at $1,092,381, which is just $100,000 more than enough to pay for the sardines we imported from Europe last year. We distributed abroad 90,611,077 pounds of cheese, which brought us $11,898,995. It may be stated here, by way of comparison, that we paid last year for butter and cheese imported $1,354,495, gold. England is the largest consumer of our cheese, nearly 70,000,000 pounds having been the amount sent her. Germany bought over 10,000,000 pounds, and Scotland nearly 9,000,000. China and Japan each took about 29,000 pounds, and 14,000 pounds went to the Sandwich Islands. The West Indies consumed the greater portion of the remainder. Germany bought from us 64,436,920 pounds of lard; England, 33,581,107 pounds; Belgium, 28,174,335 pounds; Cuba, 22,186,472 pounds; France, 9,937,387 pounds; Scotland, 9,429,771 pounds. The entire quantity of lard exported was 205,527,471 pounds, valued at $19,308,019. Ireland, Russia, and Turkey are the only European countries which did not purchase lard from the United States. Of pork we exported 70,482,379 pounds, worth $5,808,712. About one-third of the pork went to Europe. Of the West India Islands, Hayti bought 10,976,705 pounds, and Porto Rico 2,476,262 pounds. For onions exported we received $52,000, and for potatoes $471,332.

DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS.

For green and dried fruits we received $994,163. The dried apples exported weighed 4,234,736 pounds, the valuation being $294,893. Of this article Germany bought 2,811,915 pounds, or more than half of all that was exported. The Netherlands bought 489,612 pounds; Australia, 226,332; England, 209,389; France, 59,358; Japan, 21,644; China, 2,371. Of green apples we sent abroad 123,533 barrels, worth $204,312. Of those England received 36,814 barrels; Scotland, 27,085; Germany, 2,427; Sandwich Islands, 2,109; Liberia, 1,286; Australia, 300; Russia, 29; Mexico, 6,547; and Cuba, 4,729. For fruit other than apples we received $211,308, and for canned fruits, $283,649.

IRON, STEEL, MACHINERY, AND TOOLS.

For iron and manufactures of iron we received $9,578,694, and for steel $4,119,344. Machinery was shipped to almost every nation in the world, bringing us in return $3,357,909. For our machinery Germany paid $308,883; England, $197,134; Scotland, $84,724; France, $17,773; Belgium, $28,532; Japan, $99,295; China, $7,228; British East Indies, $2,079; Cuba, $559,679; Mexico, $383,006; Peru, $229,564; Canada, $270,000; United States of Colombia, $208,669. We sent abroad 79 locomotives, valued at $1,147,366. Of these Russia took 14, Cuba 12, Chili 19, Brazil 13, Canada 9, Argentine Republic 4, Mexico and the Central American States each 3, and Peru 2. For the 48 stationary steam-engines exported were paid us $74,749; all these, except one sent to Liberia, were purchased by neighboring American countries. American stoves to the value of $102,398 were pretty well distributed among foreign nations, England even purchasing to the extent of $1,000. Of manufactures of steel we sold abroad edge tools to the value of $941,016; cutlery, $47,162; files and saws, $21,496; muskets, pistols, and rifles, $2,340,138; other manufactures of steel, $225,457. Most of our cutlery went to Canada and to countries south of the United States. England took $906 worth; France, $510; Germany, $483. For edge tools Germany paid us $34,836; England, $19,425; France bought none. Our best market for edge tools were the United States of Colombia, where we sold $324,121. Australia bought from us to the value of $122,945; Mexico, $113,697; Canada, $97,171; Brazil, $75,292. Australia sent us for files and saws $4,852; Mexico, $2,612; Cuba, $2,547; Canada, $6,667; England, $703. For fire-arms England paid us $774,598; Germany, $238,713; France, $1,750; Turkey, $169,960; Cuba, $496,426; Argentine Republic, $239,192, Mexico, $113,846.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The total value of agricultural implements sent abroad was $3,089,753. These are classified as follows: 63 fanning mills, valued at $2,645; horse powers, 59, valued at $30,685; mowers and reapers, 16,139, valued at $1,797,130; plows and cultivators, 17,639, valued at $236,203; other implements, valued at $1,023,090. All the fanning mills went to Canada; Chili bought all the horse powers, except one, which was sent to Scotland; Germany purchased 9,613 mowers and reapers, more than one-half of all exported, for which she paid $1,167,323; England bought 3,838, France 1,030, Sweden and Norway 462, Russia 187, Chili 171, Scotland 146, Argentine Republic 292, Canada 293, Netherlands 52, Australia 12. The rest were scattered over the West Indies and South America. More than one-half of all the plows and cultivators exported went to the British possessions in Africa, the exact number being 10,504; Chili took 2,423, Argentine Republic 1,938, Peru 593, Uruguay 697, Brazil 237; Mexico 132, Cuba 274. Only 85 were sent to Europe, of which England received 83 and France 2. The Sandwich Islands bought 13, Australia 62, Japan 2. The miscellaneous implements were pretty widely distributed. About $300,000 worth went to Europe, and the rest to the West Indies, Central and South America.

WHO READ AMERICAN BOOKS.

We exported last year books to the value of $584,950. The records of the exports show that readers of American books are to be found in all parts of the world. For books we received from England $95,688, and from Canada, who was our largest purchaser of books, $138,189. Germany paid for our books $26,515; France, $7,515; Brazil, $82,222; The United States of Colombia, $77,809; Japan, $32,664; the Argentine Republic, $23,821; Cuba, $23,779; Mexico, $16,207; Australia, $14,268; China, $8,758; Sandwich Islands, $4,627. Other countries purchased in amounts ranging from $100 up to the lowest sum specified above.

VARIOUS UNCLASSIFIED ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The coal exported reached 763,402 tons, valued at $3,823,750, all of which, except about 2,000 tons, went to American countries. For clocks we received $1,070,822, England contributing of that amount $533,600; Germany, $103,688; Japan, $61,485; China, $12,461. Nearly $10,000 worth of American watches were also sent abroad to record the passage of time. For carriages and carts we received $578,433, most of the trade being with American countries. Germany, however, purchased American carriages to the value of $22,924, and England $12,840. We sent billiard-tables around the globe and received in return therefor $59,378, of which sum the United States of Colombia contributed $24,930. For brooms and brushes we received from nearly all the countries in the world $127,593, and for shoe-blacking over $76,000. For cables and cordage, rope and twine, we received $1,379,462, and for hides and skins, other than fur, $2,560,382. Hoop-skirts are going out of fashion, and last year we sold abroad only $15,302 worth. For combs we received $7,535. On the contrary, we sent to foreign countries $409,029 for combs during the same period. Whether we should have exported more combs had we imported less is referred to American comb makers for discussion. For oils of all kinds, including the products of our oil-wells, we received $41,121,707. For naval stores we were paid $7,384,570. Tobacco brought us $32,968,528, a sum about equal to what we paid for our imported silk goods. Tobacco was chiefly exported in the leaf, and the number of pounds was 318,097,804, and the value $30,399,181. Over 100,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco went to Germany and about 63,000,000 to Great Britain. We received for distilled spirits $1,164,616, and for beer, ale, and porter, $39,602. During the same period we paid foreigners for malt liquors over $2,500,000. For 7,435,084 pounds of starch we received $420,809. The living animals exported yielded $3,310,388. They were: Hogs, 158,581, valued at $1,625,837; horned cattle, 56,067, valued at $1,150,857; sheep, 124,248, valued at $159,735; horses, 1,432, valued at $169,303; mules, 1,252, valued at $174,125; all other cattle exported, together with fowls, were valued $30,531. Little more than one-fifth of the entire value of exports was carried in American vessels, the record standing thus: Exported in American vessels, $165,998,880; exported in foreign vessels, $521,394,909.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

The Lansing *Republican* publishes a table of the official returns of the vote of Michigan at the April election for Supreme Judge, as officially made to the Secretary of State, from all the counties of the State but three—Chippewa, Houghton, and Schoolcraft. The total stands: Marston, Republican, 116,398; Norris, Democrat, 90,720; Marston's majority, 25,678. The three counties yet to be heard from gave a Democratic majority of 258 last Fall. If they should do the same this year Marston's majority in the whole State would be 25,420. They will not reduce his majority below 25,000, or increase it above 26,000. The vote cast is the largest ever polled at a Spring election in the State of Michigan, and one of the largest ever polled in the State at any election. Mr. Marston receives nearly 5,000 more votes than were cast for Gov. Bagley last Fall, while Norris is nearly 15,000 behind Chamberlain's vote. The official vote for Regents of the University is not yet announced, but the average majority for the Republican candidates will not probably be less than 20,000. It is evident that the tidal wave has taken a backward course in Michigan, and she bids fair to stand as nearly at the head of the column of Republican States in 1876 as she did in 1872.

"CHEAP JUSTICE."

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

HOW THE "CORPORATION ORDINANCE" EXTORTION IS WORKED—MERCHANTS SUMMONED IN COURTS SEVERAL MILES FROM THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS—THE "SHYSTERS," AND HOW THEY PLY THEIR TRADE—DIGNITY OF THE JUDGES WHO PRESIDE IN THE COURTS—A CASE IN POINT—BURNT CORK WITTICISMS FROM THE BENCH—A WORD ABOUT A WEST SIDE JUDGE—THE LATE MAUNSELL B. FIELD.

One of the worst features of the District Court is the practice of issuing summons to parties outside the limits of the district in which the court is held. Legally, the jurisdiction of each Justice is limited to the district in which he sits; but practically, the writs of each are obeyed without protest in every part of the city. The result has been to make the official summons of the courts in many instances an engine of undisguised extortion. In cases where merchants are prosecuted for technical violations of corporation ordinances, this elastic summons system comes into play in a very effective manner. Few business men relish the idea of deserting their counting-rooms in the busiest part of the day to attend a petty case of this character at the Harlem District Court, especially when if they do attend it will be only to see the case postponed from one week to two months, to permit the production of "an important witness" for the prosecution. When the day for trial finally comes the defendant is absent, judgment goes by default, and the merchant is mulcted in the sum of $50 or $100 for an offense of which he is entirely innocent. Had the summons been taken out, as the law directs, in the court of the district in which his place of business is located, it would have been an easy matter to disprove the charge. Time to the average mercantile man is far more valuable than money, and one of his chief weaknesses is to submit to almost any extortion under the form of law rather than neglect his business. The rogues who make their living out of the District Courts know this and are not slow to profit by it. It is useless to bring cases before them in which the Judge or any of his pets think they can make anything by delay. Adjournments without number are granted on the most frivolous pretexts, until the plaintiff is only too glad to withdraw his action or compromise for a nominal sum. No lawyer of the slightest respectability ever thinks of taking charge of a case in which a henchman of the Judge is concerned.

"Shysters" constitute by far the larger proportion of those who practice in these courts, and these are not at all scrupulous as to the cases in which they are retained. Whatever the verdict, they are sure of their fee, and that is enough for them. An ordinary "shyster" has his office over some low groggery, and the larger part of his practice helps to swell the bill of the proprietor. The "shyster" himself is not scrupulous about the nature of his fee, its amount is the chief object he has in view. A five-dollar bill, a second-hand watch, or a cast-off suit of clothes will secure his services at almost any time. He is rarely troubled with conscientious scruples as to the manner of conducting his cases, and such little matters as lying, forgery, suborning false witnesses, and similar peccadilloes are a part of his daily experience. Bad as the "shyster" is, he is frequently far more respectable than the Judge. The latter may be, and often is, better dressed, for the City pays his salary, and a liberal one it is. In personal bearing and decency of language, however, the "shyster" far surpasses his "Honor," and in knowledge of law the latter is completely and totally eclipsed. Several of the present Justices are so grossly ignorant as to frequently make themselves the laughing-stock of their own court-rooms. Hartman, otherwise known as "Tony" Hartman, of the Fourth District, is one of the most incorrigible offenders in this respect. This fellow, who has all the capacity for a negro minstrel, except decency, is one of the most original characters in this or any other city of the country. Formerly a fishmonger, with a one-horse cart and tin horn, he subsequently rose to the elevated position of proprietor of a lager beer saloon, in which his peculiar talents found a wider scope and more congenial association than in the vending of fish. During the long Winter nights he used to keep the bar room in a roar with his fat-witted jests, and burlesque rendition of the favorite negro songs of the day—accomplishments which were very instrumental in the emptying of his beer kegs and the replenishing of his money-drawer. In Summer he was in great demand at all the East River Park picnics, where the public admiration was pleasingly divided between his vocal powers and his drinking capacity. Of course, the Tammany "workers" of his district were not long in making the acquaintance of such a boon companion, and when "Tony" hinted that a "leetle office" would not be objectionable, it was decided to elevate him to the Bench. He was admitted to the Bar in time for his election, in the same manner as Eugene Durnin, the notorious gambler, and other shining lights of the Tammany Democracy. Hartman never made even the pretense of studying law, and it is considered extremely doubtful whether he ever looked into a law-book a dozen times in his life. Yet for five years past he has dispensed "cheap justice" in one of the most important district courts in the City. The manners of this Magistrate while on the Bench are on a par with high learning and unblemished integrity. On one occasion he informed a witness who failed to answer a question in what he [Hartman] deemed a proper way, that the Court would "bust him in the snoot if he answered like that again." Much of the language used by this ermined individual is of the dirtiest character, and if any chance for an obscene jest occurs, "his Honor" is sure to improve it. Of the practical jokes he delighted to play on the public, the stories are without end. One of his favorite Summer amusements was to fix a hot day in July or August for holding court, and then go off with one of his favorite chowder clubs or clam-baking societies, taking his clerk with him. The poor litigants of the neighborhood, with their counsel and witnesses, would gather around the court-room door and wait through the dust and heat of the forenoon and afternoon "for the court to open." On other occasions "Tony" would take it into his head to come into court at an unusual hour, and after hearing one side of a case adjourn for a week or so out of pure caprice. When off the bench he was generally in the company of a low "crowd," composed of the most disreputable members of the Americus and Blossom Clubs.

One of the Justices on the West Side, named Thaddeus H. Lane, is fully as notorious as Hartman in some respects, and quite outstrips him in others. Lane is as great a guzzler of strong drink as the Fourth District Judge is of lager, and if the latter is qualifying himself for the minstrel stage, as several of his friends assert, Lane could do something in a low comedy way that would make him the talk of the town. The part of *Bardolph*, the red-nosed "bummer" in "Henry V.," is peculiarly suited for a man of Lane's capacity and personal appearance. Liquor has so muddled his brains that he has been known, pending a decision, to carry a lawyer's brief in his coat-pocket for more than a month, and then have both coat and brief stolen from him during a drunken debauch. On one notable day he ascended the bench in so intoxicated a condition that he was compelled to adjourn court for a couple of weeks in order to "sober up."

Stemmler, the recently deceased Judge, who gained a temporary notoriety some time since by having the carpet-bagging Deputy County Clerk from Maryland appointed in his place, was another noted occupant of the District Bench. This man was one of the most active parties to a swindling land scheme on Long Island, whereby a number of innocent emigrants were enticed into buying what were termed "cheap homes," upon property that was already mortgaged for three-fourths its value. Stemmler is said to have realized large sums in this way, and his connection with the scheme was notorious among the people of the district, both at the time and since. All the abuses which have flourished in the other District Courts attained as rank a growth under his administration as under that of any of his predecessors, and, although his friends claim him to have been a Reform Judge, the mass of testimony shows that his court was as thoroughly drenched with corruption as those of his most worthless colleagues.

One of the few exception to this rule has been the late Maunsell B. Field, who was appointed to the vacancy in the Second District caused by the death of Kirlen. Mr. Field was a competent lawyer, a gentleman of culture, and a man whose integrity during a long life had never been impeached. For the short period in which he held the office, justice was administered in a manner that agreeably astonished the honest residents and perplexed the politicians. A poor man with a just claim against his rich neighbor stood some chance of obtaining redress, while the rascals who had been wont to use the court to harry and oppress their humbler victims, found their occupation gone. "Cheap justice for the common people" was for once something more than a byword and reproach. Like almost all good things, however, it was too good to last. Death has removed the one irreproachable Judge from the District Bench, and left the old corruption to reassert itself. It is a public misfortune that the City cannot obtain a few more such Judges for the minor courts, and allow the latter to really become what they are now in name, a means for securing justice cheaply, speedily, and without fail. Such a result would so lessen the cost of litigation that it would become more profitable for honest citizens to fight extortions in the courts than submit to them, as now, because it proves cheaper.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

OTHER DETAILS OF MR. TILTON'S CAREER.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. PARTRIDGE REGARDING THE BOWEN CHECK—HIS INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON—MR. EDWARD J. WRIGHT HEARD SOMETHING ON THE CARS—WHAT WAS IT?—MRS. PALMER, A SPIRITUALIST, TESTIFIES TO TILTON'S FAMILIARITY WITH MRS. WOODHULL—THEY PLANNED TO BECOME LEADERS OF THE SPIRITUALISTS—THE WITNESS' THEOLOGICAL VIEWS.

There was no crush in the corridors for admission yesterday morning, and although the court-room was well filled when the proceedings commenced, there were seats enough for everybody. Judge Neilson arrived one minute ahead of time. Mr. Samuel Dwight Partridge and Mr. Shearman came in together. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were not long behind them, and before Mrs. Beecher had settled herself in her seat, Messrs. Evarts and Porter entered and shook hands very heartily with their client. At this Mr. Shearman stepped forward to participate in the greeting. Mr. Beecher, after seeing that his wife was comfortable, left the room, and did not return during the morning session. Mr. Beach then came in, and he and Mr. Evarts held a long consultation together, after which the latter went upon the bench and had a consultation with Judge Neilson. Mr. Tilton arrived on the minute of 11. Mr. Moulton was late. He took a seat beside Mr. Tilton, and the two talked earnestly together. Rev. Edward Beecher was fully twenty-five minutes behind time. Mr. Fullerton was not present at any time during the day. Senator Farwell, of Maine; Rev. Dr. George Bacon, of Orange Valley, N. J., Mr. Partridge's Pastor; and Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, who occupied Mr. Beecher's pulpit on Sunday evening, were among the new faces in the room. The faces of the women attendants are constantly changing. None of the women made notorious by the trial have lately been present. At 11:15 Mr. Partridge crept upon the witness chair, and Mr. Beach, throwing off his overcoat, which he has constantly worn since his neuralgic attack, rose to continue the cross-examination.

Mr. Beach began with the "spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old" business, and questioned the old man very closely about the indorsements and signature to Mr. Bowen's check. Witness did not recollect whether the check and the yellow paper were annexed. Mr. Beach sought to make Mr. Partridge say whether, as cashier, he would consider it his duty to detach a memorandum from a check handed him by a partner of the firm in which he was employed. The witness either failed to understand the question or sought to dodge it, and Mr. Beach appealed to the court, who instructed the witness to answer. The check, witness thought, was deposited the same day it was received. To the best of his recollection the yellow paper remained in the back part of the drawer a week. Witness then took it out and kept it in his pocket three years. Mr. Beach made witness produce the pocket-book he had kept it in, and tell how many times he had to fold the paper to get it in. This was with a view to dissipating the theory of the defense that the creases of the paper and the check corresponded. After a great deal of trouble Mr. Beach's plan was entirely successful, as the check could apparently not have been put into the pocket-book without all the folding to which it had been subjected. Witness showed the paper to several persons recently. At the time of the reception of the check he heard that Mr. Tilton had an article in type which he was going to publish if Mr. Bowen did not settle with him. When he put the paper in his pocket-book he had heard nothing further. He could not recollect whether he pinned the two papers together or who did so. He took the paper as a matter of curiosity. Only one word in it attracted his attention. "That, I presume, was 'spoils,'" said Mr. Beach; "it is a very attractive word." Witness acknowledged the presumption to be correct. He had never sought to satisfy his curiosity. He spoke about the paper to one of the members of the firm about the time of its receipt.

The conversation with Mr. Moulton was then taken up. The occasion testified to was the only one in which Mr. Moulton and witness conversed about the scandal. Witness would not swear positively that Franklin Woodruff was not present. It was not Mr. Woodruff that used the expression that Tilton wrote the Woodhull biography to place himself at the head of the Spiritualists of America, and that the Spiritualists outnumbered the Congregationalists. Mr. Beach had had frequent occasion to chide the witness. He here lost patience, and asked him what his object was in forcing irrelevant declarations upon him. Witness had a conversation on the subject of the scandal with Mr. Woodruff about two years before he left the employ of the firm. Mr. Beach, with difficulty, drew from the witness that he first repeated the story of the conversation with Mr. Moulton after the publication of the statements. He repeated it to several persons before counsel, but was only certain of Capt. Noyce, in Woodruff & Robinson's office. He could not recollect any instructions given in regard to the check at the time of receiving it.

To Mr. Evarts Mr. Partridge said he was a graduate of Amherst College, and brought up to the profession of the law. When he rambled again Mr. Beach stopped him with, "Remember, Sir, you are a lawyer." [Laughter.] In witness' conversation with Mr. Woodruff the comparative number of Spiritualists and Congregationalists in America was spoken of. What the conversation was was objected to. Mr. Evarts remarked that in that case he would, of course, not be permitted to go on, as the other side had not offered to prove the conversation in question. "Perhaps they did not mean to," he added. Mr. Shearman claimed that Tilton's irrelevant statements, when counsel forgot to move to strike them out, had been allowed to form the basis of cross-inquiry. Mr. Beach said that Mr. Tilton should not be permitted to rest under such an imputation. Judge Neilson said that Mr. Shearman's remark was uncalled for. Mr. Partridge was here permitted to go, and Mr. Edward J. Wright, a resident of Greenwich, Conn., and a cashier in Mr. A. T. Stewart's down-town store, was called. Mr. Wright is an undersized, good-looking young gentleman, with red hair and long auburn side-whiskers. At this point Mr. Seabury, the ferry-master at the Greenpoint Ferry, a large, heavy man, who sat back of the Beecher party, fell heavily to the floor in an epileptic fit, to which he is subject. Four policemen carried him out of doors, and at Judge Neilson's request, Dr. Smith, of Newark, who was in the room, attended to him, bringing him round all right in a few minutes. When the sensation caused by this episode had subsided Mr. Evarts read and put in evidence a letter from Theodore Tilton to Mr. Davis, dated Sept. 18, 1871, in which the latter is asked to read carefully the former's life of Woodhull and give the exact impression it makes on him. The letter goes on to say that some people refuse to believe the statements contained in the pamphlet, they seem so marvelous, but that the facts had been rather understated than overstated. Mr. Shearman then began the examination of Mr. Wright.

Witness knew Tilton for eight or nine years. On Nov. 2, 1872, he purchased a copy of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, and then took a short vacation. On Nov. 4, while coming from Concord home, Mr. Tilton entered the train. A gentleman took a seat near Mr. Tilton and asked him about the publication. Mr. Tilton said he had seen it in the Boston papers. The gentleman asked what it amounted to. Mr. Tilton responded that he did not care anything about it for himself, but Mrs. Tilton was in delicate health, and it might have a bad effect upon her.

Mr. Beach drew out that Mr. Tilton first sat on the right side of the car, and then changed to the left. Witness sat two seats in front, Mr. Tilton having the seat immediately in front of him turned down. The person conversing with Mr. Tilton was a gentlemanly-appearing man, between thirty-five and forty-two years of age. Mr. Beach wanted to know whether the conversation was not in regard to a speech made by Mrs. Woodhull in Boston. Witness understood that it related to the Woodhull paper. The paper was referred to in the conversation.

Mr. Shearman's re-direct examination related merely to memoranda fixing the date of the excursion. Mr. Beach made witness say that he would not swear that the word speech was used in the conversation. Nor would he swear that he had heard the whole of the conversation. To Mr. Shearman witness said that he was positive that if the word speech was used it related to a speech of Mr. Tilton's. "Aha! let us see about this," said Mr. Beach, and Mr. Wright said that he would not swear that no conversation had been had about Mrs. Woodhull's speech. He left the car while they were still talking.

It was now 12:33 o'clock. Mr. Shearman called Mrs. Elizabeth La Pierre Palmer. A remarkable-looking woman arose from among the Beecher party, and walked feebly in the direction of the witness chair, leaning on the arm of her husband, a tall, muscular man, with a small head. She was tall and dark, with straight Indian-like features, and black hair hanging in little curls down the forehead nearly to her eyes. She wore a black dress, the corsage of which was trimmed down the front with a row of scarlet satin bows, a large seal-skin jacket, and a high dark straw hat, profusely trimmed with wide scarlet brocaded silk ribbons. She flourished a brown fan. She was perfectly cool, and gave her testimony slowly, in a low voice, and with the utmost deliberation, but at the same time with clear-cut distinctness. Mr. Shearman took her in hand, asking his questions from a number of foolscap pages of manuscript. Mrs. Palmer's testimony was to the effect that she resides in Montmorency, S. C.; was born in Ticonderoga, Lake George; was brought up in Elizabethtown, N. Y., and is stopping with Mrs. John H. Keyser, the Ring plumber, in New-York. She resided a while in Cambridge, Mass., and followed the business of landscape painting. She afterward was engaged in making ladies' stocking suspenders. She was married twice, first on March 16, 1868, to Herbert Daniels, from whom she obtained a divorce. Her second husband's name is Frederick Augustus Palmer. She first became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull in May, 1870. She was interested in the labor reform movement, and was instrumental in inviting Mrs. Woodhull to speak at the Labor Reform Convention of that date. She occupied part of Mrs. Woodhull's office in her stocking suspender business in the Spring of 1871, at Mrs. Woodhull's invitation. She became acquainted with Mr. Tilton in the latter part of January, or the beginning of February, 1871, in Mrs. Woodhull's office. This was before the *Golden Age* was first published. She was present at a conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, of which the proposed publication of that paper was the subject. It was agreed to run the two papers—*Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* and the *Golden Age*—in connection with the Spiritualistic movement. The *Golden Age* was to devote itself generally to all the radical questions of the day. Mr. Tilton asked witness to become his agent, but she refused. In the latter part of February and in March and April witness saw Mr. Tilton daily in Mrs. Woodhull's office; sometimes twice in a day. He was there very often in the succeeding Summer also. She saw him lunch frequently with Mrs. Woodhull, but she would not swear to more than six times. She also heard Mrs. Woodhull say to Mr. Tilton, "Theodore, let's go out to lunch," more than once. She saw Mr. Tilton in Mrs. Woodhull's house almost every evening during this period. He usually remained a few moments in the front parlor, and then either retired to the back parlor which was reserved for special guests or up stairs to the room occupied by Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood. She saw Mr. Tilton in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom frequently, but would not like to swear to more than four times. She knew from others that he was there oftener. This last answer was stricken out. The room was up one flight in the rear. It had a desk in it, at which Col. Blood was accustomed to do all his writing. Mr. Tilton was always seated at this desk when witness saw him. She also often saw Mr. Tilton on his way up stairs with Mrs. Woodhull as late as 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Once was when she was leaving the house, and there were four or five times besides. She never saw Mr. Tilton looking over the house. Mr. Tilton was very affectionate toward Mrs. Woodhull. They called each other "Vicky" and "Theodore." Witness saw him kiss her once. He had a common habit of putting his arm around Mrs. Woodhull when he sat down near her, and also when standing near her. Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull frequently talked together about placing themselves at the head of the Spiritualists of America. Witness read the Woodhull card of May 22, 1871, before its publication. Prior to that she was present at a conversation in which Mrs. Woodhull accused Mr. Beecher of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. At this Mr. Tilton started up and his face flushed, and he said: "Vicky, that is not true. My wife is as pure as snow. There have been no such relations between Mr. Beecher and her. I never told you so. You may have inferred it from what I have said, but it is not true." Mrs. Woodhull stepped forward, and, laying her hands upon Mr. Tilton's shoulder, said: "Theodore, you know that it is not in the nature of things for a man and woman to be thrown together as Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have been and have nothing of that kind take place." [Commotion in the audience followed by laughter.] Prior to the publication of the Woodhull scandal Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull came into witness' office together. Mrs. Woodhull said: "Daniels, I have something to show you." Then she read from the proofs of the scandal. Mr. Tilton only stopped a few moments and then went out. This was four to six weeks before April 16, 1872. Mrs. Woodhull handed witness the proofs and she read them through. While Tilton was in the room witness said to Mrs. Woodhull that if she should publish anything concerning the private lives of any persons she would have nothing more to do with her. It would be hers and Tilton's death-blow.

At this point recess was taken. Mrs. Palmer's testimony had created a strong sensation in court. After recess, Mrs. Col. Harry Beecher accompanied her mother-in-law to court. Mr. Beecher remained absent. The others, except Judge Neilson, were all late. At 2:10 Mrs. Palmer resumed her seat on the witness stand. She appeared as in the morning, except that she had changed her fan for a large black-and-white one. Mr. Shearman opened on the *Life of Mrs. Woodhull*. Witness was present at a conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton on that subject. Mr. Tilton put *Golden Age* tracts into some copies of the *Life* which he was sending to particular subscribers. Witness remembered the day of the Communistic procession. She was then stopping with William B. Hatch, No. 210 Madison avenue. In the afternoon she went to Mrs. Woodhull's. She took no part in the procession. She saw from the parlor window Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Tilton, and Miss Claflin get out of a carriage and enter the house.

Mr. Beach then began the cross-examination from the yellow manuscript. He first questioned her about her marriage to Mr. Daniels. She first came to New-York from Boston in the week after New-Year's, 1871. She went to live in No. 49 Park avenue. Her husband remained behind in Boston manufacturing the stocking suspenders. In May she returned to her husband in Boston. In June, 1872 she came back to New-York and went to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. After a few weeks she went to Madison avenue, and remained there six months. Thence she went to the Westmoreland Hotel for ten weeks. She then took a house on Twenty-seventh street for two years. Her husband was at this house during 1872 and part of 1873. She let part of her rooms, the first floor, to her present husband, Dr. Palmer. She occupied the second floor. She let the back room of the second floor and all the upper floor except a small room for her servants to patients of Dr. Palmer, part of the time, and for a while to George Palmer, a portrait painter. Her husband is a magnetic, or more properly, an eclectic physician. Mr. Beach attempted to get at the method of Dr. Palmer's treatment, but Mrs. Palmer appealed to the court for protection, and refused to answer unless compelled to do so. She herself was a spiritual medium. She thought she was not called upon to describe that business to counsel. She at times made clairvoyant examinations of the patients of her husband. She was married to her present husband just before the expiration of her lease. She assisted Dr. Palmer before this period, and was paid so much for each examination. She could not tell whether she was in a state of trance while making these examinations. She was personally unconscious at the time. "Trance medium" is not a description of the faculty she possessed. She believed in her possession of the clairvoyant power. She had acted as a spiritual medium on a great many occasions other than those relating to the practice of medicine. When in a normal condition and in a magnetic state she was enabled to read the secrets of people, because they were photographed on the souls of men and women, as clearly as Mr. Beach could read a book. This part of the examination was very funny. A broad grin constantly overspread the faces of counsel, audience, and jury. Mr. Beach, the witness, and Judge Neilson alone retained a show of solemnity. With a "face of clay" Mr. Beach put his questions, and the witness responded just as though she were speaking of the simplest matters in the world. Judge Neilson's homely countenance wore an expression of unmitigated disgust that was intensely comical. Mrs. Palmer went on to say that the power of clairvoyancy supervenes first by pain in her eyes, and that her sight then seems to turn inward. The power comes without volition. Witness may be thrown into a half-conscious state, in which she will lose consciousness of all around her but the one thing. Sometimes a poem will enter her arm and her hand will involuntarily write it out. Often she becomes entirely unconscious. She often received communications from the old poets and persons who lived ages ago, proving that they still exist in spirit form. Every child as soon as born is surrounded by a band of spirits who watch over it. No human soul is left to the mercy of evil spirits. God not only permits but impels all our acts. No human soul is responsible for the evil it commits except in this wise: If the soul believes in God, and asks to be protected, and makes no use of the protection granted, then it becomes responsible for its acts. God gives evil to every soul as a discipline. Witness did not believe in foreordination, but in reincarnation. She was a medium of communication with departed spirits. Of this she had no doubt. She saw spirits constantly. She had seen the spirit of Mr. Beach's daughter breathing over him while he was addressing her. [Great laughter.] Mr. Beach said softly that he had such a spirit. Witness was divorced from Mr. Daniels in March, 1874, and was married to Dr. Palmer a few days afterward. She never had any sympathy with the doctrine of free love, except that she believed if it should become impossible for husband and wife to live happily, they should be separated legally, and might marry others if those congenial to them could be found. She did not believe in promiscuity in or out of marriage. Her divorce was obtained in this State for adultery. If the court would not grant a divorce to a couple unhappily married, she would petition the Legislature to pass a special act of divorce. If the Legislature refused she would go from Maine to Georgia and get the signatures of every unhappy man, woman, and child to it with which to compel the Legislature to act. "Suppose the Legislature still refused!" said Mr. Beach, gravely. "I cannot suppose an impossibility," was the sharp response. [Laughter.] "You would get rid of your matrimonial partner, any way, would you?" said Mr. Beach. "No," she answered solemnly; "I would stick to him, and would ask God to help me." [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach then took up the witness' testimony about Mr. Tilton. On the second visit, in February, 1871, she was introduced to Mr. Moulton. Moulton was in Florida at this time, and Mr. Beach thought he had made a point, but witness subsequently added that it might be in March. She never became well acquainted with Mr. Tilton. He hardly ever spoke to her. The acquaintance between Woodhull and Tilton ripened very rapidly. Within a week after witness first saw them together they called each other "Vicky" and "Theodore." These familiarities were carried on openly before Col. Blood and Stephen Pearl Andrews, who were generally around the office. They continued up to the time of the Steinway Hall meeting. After that witness knew nothing about them. Col. Blood was in Mrs. Woodhull's bed-room, when she saw Tilton there; Frank Moulton, with his hair combed, arrived at this time, 3.05 o'clock. The questioning here was tedious, and the audience became very inattentive. Mrs. Beecher, who had resumed her bonnet, fell asleep. Witness never knew who was the author of any of the scandal articles. The scheme of Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull was to make their papers the organs of a new radical party. The one paper was to admire the other, and the other the one. [Laughter.] The new party was to be formed of the fragments of the old party, in which there was no longer any hope. "No hope for the country?" asked Mr. Beach. "I don't know whether for the country or the leaders," was the answer. [Great laughter.] The rest of the cross-examination was a mere repetition of the direct.

Mr. Shearman, on the re-direct, asked the witness whether Mrs. Woodhull was a Spiritualist. This was objected to and disallowed. Then Mr. Shearman asked whether witness believed in the God of the Christians and in Jesus Christ. She responded, "Most certainly."

Mr. Beach, on the re-cross, developed some new theological views from the witness. She believed in Christ's divinity, but that he was the Son of the Father in a literal sense, the Holy Ghost being the mother. She believed that God gave His Son the earth, and some other planets, perhaps, as His inheritance, and over this and the other planets the Son has absolute authority, though not in such great proportion as the ever-living God. As a further elucidation of her idea of Christ's relationship to the Godhead, she said she believed that the Father overshadowed Joseph and the Holy Ghost overshadowed Mary, throwing them both into a deep, dead trance, and while they were in that condition Christ was begotten in the natural manner.

Here Judge Neilson, whose disgust was becoming more and more perceptible every instant, interposed with, "Mr. Beach, haven't you got enough of that?" Mr. Beach sat down, with a smile, and Mrs. Palmer's husband led her off the stand.

Another sensation was created when Mr. Shearman called "Benjamin F. Tracy," and the defendant's counsel seated himself in the witness chair. To Mr. Evarts he said that he was admitted to the Bar in May, 1851. He practiced in Brooklyn ten years, and in New-York one year. From October, 1866, to February, 1873, he was United States District Attorney for this district. He knew Tilton first when he was editor of the *Union*. [Here Mr. Beecher entered the room.] Witness had attended Mr. Beecher's church since 1867. He had known Mr. Beecher more intimately since the publication of the Woodhull scandal than before. He has known Mr. Moulton quite intimately since 1869. He knew Mr. Robinson when in the Legislature in 1862, and renewed the acquaintance on coming to Brooklyn in 1865. He became acquainted with Mr. Woodruff in 1871. In the month of November, 1872, he first learned of the publication of the Woodhull scandal next day after the publication. He first conversed with Mr. Woodruff on the subject. It was some days after the publication; a casual conversation in front of witness' office, in the street. The conversation was on the subject of Mr. Moulton's relation to the scandal. Some considerable time after Mr. Woodruff came to witness and asked if he would consent to be consulted.

At this point Mr. Beach turned to Mr. Evarts, and the two lawyers had a long conference in an inaudible voice. At its conclusion, Mr. Beach arose and stated to the court that he had been asking counsel to put on another witness, as, on account of personal reasons, the cross-examination of Gen. Tracy had been allotted to himself, and this morning he would be compelled to keep an important engagement across the river, the argument of a motion with Hon. Francis Kiernan, of Utica. Mr. Evarts offered to consent to an adjournment over to Wednesday, but to this Mr. Beach would not agree. Finally, Mr. Beach asked the court to lose the ten minutes that remained for the purpose of giving his associate, Judge Fullerton, an opportunity to be present in the morning to hear the testimony of the witness. Judge Neilson thought the request quite reasonable and adjourned the court.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court, at 11:15, said: "Shall we proceed, Mr. Beach?"

Mr. Beach (pointing to the witness-stand)—I have nobody to proceed with, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Will you please take the stand, Mr. Partridge?

Mr. Samuel Dwight Partridge resumed his seat on the witness-stand and the cross-examination by Mr. Beach was continued.

Q.—Mr. Partridge, on your examination the other day you spoke of a check that was handed to you?

Witness (rising and speaking with great indistinctness)—I wish to state—

Mr. Beach—What, Sir?

Witness—Just to correct a mistake I fell into on the stand on Friday.

Mr. Beach—Speak louder, Sir.

The Court—Sit down, Mr. Partridge, and make the correction.

Witness—As I understand, I stated on Friday that I believed it was the year 1871; I should have said it was 1872.

The witness was not audible to the jurors, and Mr. Beach, explaining the answer, said: The substance is, on Friday, on the stand, I said I believed it was 1871; I should have said 1872; I don't know how I came to say that; I probably misunderstood the question.

Mr. Beach—The publication of the life of Woodhull?

Mr. Shearman—Yes; the publication of the life of Woodhull.

Q.—When you were examined before, Mr. Partridge, you spoke of a check which was handed to you as Cashier of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the amount of that check? A.—Seven thousand dollars, Sir; the amount is stated in the check.

Q.—Who drew it? A.—It was signed by H. H. C. Bowen; it was Mr. Bowen's check.

Q.—You know Mr. Bowen? A.—I know him by sight; I was not intimate with him.

Q.—You know him very well by reputation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you recollect the precise form of the signature? A.—I don't.

Q.—You think it was H. C. Bowen? A.—It was the same check that I saw here on Friday.

Mr. Beach—I did not ask you that, Sir.

Witness—I don't recollect.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir?

Witness—I don't recollect; it was credited to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Credited, you say, to Mr. Bowen? A.—Credited to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You said to Henry C. Bowen a moment ago in mistake? A.—I misunderstood then.

Q.—And it was payable to Mr. Tilton, was it not? A.—That is as I understood it.

Q.—Are you quite sure of that, or whether it was indorsed over to Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton was the indorser of it.

Q.—Was he the first indorser of it? A.—I would not be sure how that was; it might have been drawn by somebody else to the order of Mr. Bowen, but that I can't say; I don't remember.

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—You will find it more convenient to speak a little louder; the jury can't hear you.

Q.—Do you recollect how the check was indorsed? A.—I recollect that Mr. Tilton was the indorser of it and that Woodruff & Robinson were indorsers of it also; I don't know whether there was any other indorser of it; if there was I don't know who he was.

Q.—Was it indorsed by Woodruff & Robinson when it was presented to you? A.—Not when it was presented to me first; it was when it was presented to me the other day.

Q.—No, no; when it was originally presented was it indorsed by them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see that indorsement put upon the check? A.—I saw it upon it—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait a moment, Sir, until you answer my question. And you put the check, as I understand you, in the drawer? A.—I did.

Q.—There were two apartments in the drawer? A.—There were more apartments than two.

Q.—Well, there were two? A.—Yes, Sir; the front part was divided into narrow compartments, but the back part was not divided.

Q.—And the check, as I understand you, was put into the front department of the drawer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this yellow paper you put in the back portion of the drawer? A.—Yes, Sir; according to my recollection.

Q.—Were the two papers, the yellow paper and the check, attached together in any form when you received them? A.—I don't recollect whether they were or not.

Q.—You don't recollect whether they were or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, can't you recollect, Sir, whether they came to you annexed, and that you undertook to separate them? A.—I know they came at the same time.

Mr. Beach—That is not the question I put to you, Sir.

Witness—They came at the same time.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait a moment. The question I put to you is, whether you can't recollect whether or not these papers came to you annexed and that you assumed to separate them? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir?

Witness—I don't know; I don't remember.

Q.—If a check with a memorandum came to you in the regular course of business, would you assume to separate them? A.—I don't remember in this matter how they came relatively with respect to each other, except—

MR. BEACH TRYING TO GET A DIRECT ANSWER FROM THE WITNESS.

Mr. Beach—You are not answering my question, Sir; and I beg you to confine your attention to the question which I put to you—I ask you whether as Cashier of the business firm where a check came to your hands with a memorandum attached, whether you, as Cashier, would assume, without directions, to separate them and put them apart? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, that any such occurrence ever happened.

Q.—Would you consider it in the line of your duty to do that? A.—It would not be except if the thing came attached to it in that way; I should not deposit it with it unless it was part of the check.

Mr. Beach—I don't know, Sir, whether this witness purposely avoids my question and answers in a manner not pertinent or responsive, but I assume, if your Honor please, that I have a right to ask instructions from your Honor to him that he should answer.

The Court—The duty of a witness is to attend to every question put by counsel, and to answer as closely and directly as he can.

Witness—I will do it, your Honor.

The Court—If you can't answer the question yes or no, say so, but answer directly when required.

Mr. Beach—Please attend to this question.

Witness—I will, Sir.

Q.—When you, as Cashier of this firm, received a check with a memorandum annexed to it, would you consider it within the line of your duty to separate these two papers and place them apart? A.—Is it proper for me to say that I have no recollection of any such occurrence ever having happened, and I don't know how I should act under such circumstances?

Q.—How is that? A.—If any such thing ever happened I should not know how I would act.

Q.—You have no sense of business propriety and duty, then. I am asking you whether, as a business man and a trusted Cashier of a business firm, when a check came to you with a memorandum annexed from a partner of the firm, would you consider it your province to separate those two papers and put them apart? A.—Well, I don't know, Sir, such an occurrence never having happened.

Q.—You don't know whether you would consider it your duty or not? Did you do it on that occasion with this check and memorandum? A.—I don't know whether they came fastened together or not.

Q.—Mr. Partridge, refreshing your recollection by your sense of duty and your practice; can't you say whether or not they were attached when they came to your hands? A.—I can't, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—Well, Sir; you put the check in the front apartment of the drawer and the memorandum in the back part of the drawer? A.—Yes, Sir; they were separate—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait—what—go on.

Witness—They were separate then, at that time.

Mr. Beach—Well, I should suppose so; it is not necessary you should assert that.

Q.—How long did the check remain where you placed it in the fore part of the drawer? A.—I think that I deposited that the same day, Sir; I think I did.

Q.—Well, can't you tell by reference to your books? A.—I am perfectly well satisfied—

Q.—From an examination of the books? A.—From an examination of the bank-book to see whether I deposited the $7,000 check that day.

Q.—Is there any memorandum upon your books by which you can tell upon what day you received the check? A.—I can.

Q.—Have you examined them? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you tell from that examination and entry upon the book when you received it? A.—On the 5th day of April, if I recollect right, 1872.

Q.—Do the books so declare? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Now, have you any recollection whether or not you did deposit it on the day you received it? Have you any present recollection of that circumstance? A.—Without reference to the book I could not tell.

THE PIECE OF YELLOW PAPER.

Q.—How long did this piece of yellow paper remain in the back apartment of the drawer before you took it and put it in your pocket-book? A.—It is impossible for me to say exactly, but I should say not a great while.

Q.—Well, two or three days, or a week. How long? A.—According to the impression that I have it—

Q.—Just answer my question. According to your best recollection, what length of time did this paper remain in the back apartment of the drawer before you took it out and put it in your pocket-book? A.—I should say not a great while, but I can't be specific.

Q.—According to the best of your recollection, how long? A.—According to the best of my recollection, I had it in my pocket I should say two or three years.

Q.—That is very pertinent to something I may ask you by and by. Do you understand my question? A.—I understand your question; you wish me to say precisely how long that laid in the back part of the drawer before I put that in my pocket.

Q.—Well, I did not say precisely, I said according to the best of your recollection. You seem to understand it? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—According to the best of your recollection? A.—According to the best of my impression—I can't tell you exactly.

Q.—I did not ask you to tell me exactly. A.—I have no criterion by which I can.

Q.—According to the best of your recollection, did it remain in the back part of the drawer a week before you took it out? A.—I could not say; I should think it did.

Q.—Well, two weeks? A.—I could not tell how long; not a great while.

Q.—You say you should think. If longer than a week, how much longer? Would it be two weeks? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Your best recollection? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—How much longer than a week should you think? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—If you think it remained longer than a week, you must have some impression about the time? A.—The only impression I have about it is, that it did not remain there a great while.

Q.—Then you took it out, folded it up, and put it in your pocket-book? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember how many times you folded it? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember folding it; I don't remember anything about that matter; I don't remember folding it when I put it in my pocket-book.

Q.—Is your eyesight good enough to see whether the folds of the check and paper correspond, placing those pin-holes together? A.—I can't see the pin-holes.

Q.—Have you the pocket-book in which you kept it? A.—I have.

Q.—Let us see it. A. (producing pocket-book)—If I recollect it right, it was put in *that* apartment. [Indicating.]

Q.—Fold it up as you kept it there. A.—You fold it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I will put it in the folds as it is.

Mr. Beach here folded the paper and handed it to the witness, who placed in the apartment of the pocket-book indicated.

Q.—Then you folded it, you recollect? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You must have folded it three times. A.—I folded it so it went in there.

Q.—You folded it three times so as to put it in there? A.—Do you expect I recollect from that time to now how many times I folded that piece of paper?

Q.—*There* is the pocket-book; *there* is the paper. You see how it is folded to go in there, and you see it won't go in without folding.

Mr. Evarts—That is reasoning; not memory.

Mr. Beach—I ask him to tell how many times he folded it to put it into his pocket-book.

Witness—I can't tell.

Q.—Looking at the paper and the pocket-book, and making the experiment, you can't tell? A.—I put it into my pocket-book.

Q.—Take that paper with your pocket-book and tell me how many times you folded it to put it into your pocket-book. A.—It requires the folding that it has now.

Q.—That is three foldings? A.—I can't see.

Q.—Yes, you can; look at it and say. A.—There is one, and there is two.

Q.—And that is three? A.—I don't see three.

Q.—That is one to fold it in that way, and that is another, and that is another? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did you carry it in your pocket-book? A.—Well, from the time I put it into it till the other day.

Q.—Did you have it out at any time? A.—I have.

Q.—How many times? A.—I could not tell you how many times.

Q.—When did you first have it out? A.—I don't recollect of ever showing—

Q.—Wait, wait a moment; when did you first have it out, according to your recollection? A.—I can tell you only since a particular time.

Q.—Well, that will do. A.—I have no recollection of ever taking that out till I took it out to show it to somebody.

Q.—When did you first take it out to show it to anybody? A.—I have no recollection of showing that to any one until since these statements.

Q.—What statements? A.—The statements that were made last Summer, I think.

Q.—That is the first time you took it out? A.—I have no recollection of taking it out until then.

Q.—To whom did you first show it? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Who is the first person you recollect having shown it to? A.—I should think the first persons I showed it to were individuals in our own family.

Q.—Who? A.—My wife, or my children, or both; I can't remember.

Q.—I want to know who you first recollect showing it to. A.—I don't recollect who I did first show it to.

Q.—Who do you recollect ever showing it to? A.—I recollect showing it in my family; I recollect of showing it to a gentleman of the name of Clark.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—He resides in Northampton.

Q.—What is his full name? A.—I think it is Josiah.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was last Winter.

Q.—Who else do you remember of showing it to? A.—I recollect of showing it to Mr. Albert Woodruff.

Q.—Who is he? A.—He is Mr. Albert Woodruff, formerly a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—Was he a member at the time you showed the paper to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was he when you showed it to him? A.—He was at his house.

Q.—Where? A.—In State street.

Q.—This city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that do you think? A.—I should think that was not more than ten days ago, or a fortnight.

Q.—Now, in the month of April, 1872, were you personally acquainted with Mr. Tilton? A.—I had seen him repeatedly, Sir; I never had any acquaintance with Mr. Tilton; I knew him well by sight.

Q.—At that time, did you know anything about the difficulties between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen? A.—I know previous to this that Mr. Moulton, and I think Mr. Tilton was with him, came to me one day—

Q.—No, Sir; I am not asking you about that.

A.—Well, I am telling you all I know about it.

Q.—Well, I do not want it all; it would be a burden for me to carry it. I am asking if at the time this check was handed to you, you were acquainted with the difficulties between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen? A.—All that I recollect that I knew at the time of receiving this check was, that I had been informed that Mr. Tilton was on his way to see Mr. Bowen; that he stated that there was a paper printed, or in type, that he was going to see Mr. Bowen about, and to show it to Mr. Bowen, and tell him that he must settle with him or pay him some money, or something or other, or he should publish that; that was all that I knew about it up to that time.

Q.—And that you had heard from other parties? A.—That I had heard from other parties.

Q.—At the time that you took out this yellow paper, and put it into your pocket-book, had you heard anything more? A.—I had not.

Q.—When did you first communicate to any person that you had this paper? A.—I do not remember; I do not think that I ever mentioned it to any one until since those statements last Summer.

Q.—Were there any other checks in that drawer at the time you put those papers into it? A.—I presume there were, but that is mere matter of guessing; I do not remember anything about it; I generally had other checks there.

Q.—You did not attach those papers together with a pin? A.—Not to my recollection; I have no recollection of anything about a pin, or of pinning them together.

Q.—Have you any idea how these pin holes got in there? A.—No; not the least in the world; I do not recollect.

HE TOOK THE PAPER FROM THE DRAWER WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FIRM.

Q.—Did you communicate to any member of that firm that you had taken this paper from their drawer, and put it into your pocket-book? A.—No; I presume I never did.

Q.—Did you think it perfectly proper to take a paper of that kind and appropriate it to your private use? A.—I had a right to infer that the paper came into my possession to be taken care of, and I did take care of it.

Q.—And that was the object of putting it into your pocket-book? A.—My object was—

Q.—Was that your object? A.—I have no recollection—

Q.—Was that your object? A.—What do you ask?

Q.—You said that you presumed when this paper came into you possession that it was your duty to take care of it? A.—I did not say so; I said that I had a right to infer.

Q.—Did you infer? A.—I do not recollect that I did; I do not recollect at all that I acted from that motive; I recollect no one thing that induced me to do it.

Q.—You did not, then, take it for the purpose of taking care of it, and preserving it? A.—I do not think that I had that in my mind; it was merely from curiosity, I think, that I did it. I did not attach much consequence to it at the time.

Q.—You did not attach much consequence to it at the time? A.—I do not recollect that I acted from any other motive than from curiosity.

Q.—You do not recollect that you ever looked at it in any other light than from curiosity? A.—Not at that time. There was only one word in it that attracted my attention then particularly.

Q.—And that was the word "spoils?" A.—That was "spoils;" yes, Sir.

Q.—That is an attractive word. "Spoils from new friends." The "new" is underscored, is it not? Did you know to whom that referred? A.—I did not.

Q.—"For the enrichment of old." "Old" is also underscored, is it not? A.—Yes; but I did not underscore it.

Q.—And you did not understand what that referred to? A.—I did not.

Q.—You were curious about that? A.—All the curiosity that I had was to know if that word "spoils" referred to the check; it seemed to refer to the check.

Q.—Did you ever take any means to satisfy your curiosity except to hold on to the paper? A.—I did not care—

Q.—Did you ever make any effort to satisfy your curiosity? A.—Not that I recollect of.

Q.—But you never addressed any person connected with the establishment of Woodruff & Robinson to ascertain what this paper meant? A.—I had one of—

Q.—Did you ever show this paper to or consult with either of the persons connected with that firm? A.—I have no recollection that I ever did; not that I recollect of.

Q.—So far as you know, did the firm know that that paper existed? A.—I told one of them that such a paper as that came with the check.

Q.—Who was that? A.—I think it was Jeremiah P. Robinson; but that was at a comparatively recent date.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I think that it was two or three weeks ago.

Q.—Did you show it to him then? A.—I do not recollect that I did; I think I did not.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MOULTON.

Q.—On Friday, when the court adjourned, we were speaking of a conversation that you had with Mr. Moulton. You now change the time of that conversation from 1872 to 1871—in the Fall. Have you conversed with any one upon the subject of when it was, since you were upon the stand on Friday? A.—I knew—

Q.—Have you conversed with any one in regard to the time, since you were on the stand last Friday? A.—I stated—

Q.—Did you converse with any one? A.—I have.

Q.—With whom? A.—With my family.

Q.—With any one else? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Try to recollect. I guess you will remember some one else. A.—I spoke with Dr. Bateman this morning about it.

Q.—Have you not spoken with any one else about it? A.—As I went out from court that day I passed along by Mr. Hill, and something was said about 1872; but it was—

Q.—You have answered me now. Stop! You have been in consultation with Mr. Hill in regard to your testimony several times, have you not? A.—I do not recollect that I have.

Q.—What! Before you were first put upon the stand, had you not been in consultation with him? A.—I do not remember having any conversation with Mr. Hill but once; I do not know that I ever saw Mr. Hill until Friday morning.

Q.—Which of the counsel consulted with you in regard to your testimony, before you was put upon the stand? A.—I talked with Mr. Shearman some, and with Mr. Shearman's partner before talking with Mr. Shearman.

Q.—We have got that conversation now located in the Fall of 1871. You are now certain of the time, are you not? A.—I have understood—

Q.—I do not want that. Answer my question? A.—I am satisfied in my own mind.

Q.—So that you are reasonably certain of the time? A.—I think I am.

Q.—Did you ever have more than one conversation with Mr. Moulton in regard to the Woodhull publication, or in regard to Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect of Mr. Tilton's occupying any attention between us, excepting on that one occasion.

Q.—And that is the only time that you conversed upon this general subject with him? A.—What general subject do you mean?

Q.—The general subject of the Woodhull publication of this scandal and difficulty? A.—Of that publication I do not recollect of having any conversation with him, but the one.

Q.—Do you recollect of having any conversation with him upon that occasion with reference to this general difficulty—this general scandal? If so, state what it was. A.—Will you excuse me for asking you to be more definite than that? I would like to understand what you would have me answer.

Q.—You understand the general nature of the difficulty between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect any other conversation than the one you spoke of with Mr. Moulton, either alone or in the presence of any other party, when the expression was made use of that the Spiritualists were more numerous than the Congregationalists of the country? A.—I do not.

Q.—You do not recollect but this one occasion? A.—I recollect that I have heard that statement—

Q.—One moment. Won't you stop? I ask you to be kind enough to stop. I treat you courteously, and I hope you will me.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—You must attend to the question put, and answer *the* question; and if you cannot remember, say that you do not remember, and let that be the end of your answer.

Q.—My question to you is, whether you recollect of any conversation, besides the one you have mentioned, with Mr. Moulton, or in the presence of any person, between you and Mr. Moulton, when that expression, or substantially that expression, was used—that the Spiritualists were more numerous than the Congregationalists of the country? A.—You asked me, as I understood, if I had any conversation with, or heard anything from, Mr. Moulton, or from any other one—

Q.—No, no; from Mr. Moulton? A.—From Mr. Moulton—that is the only time.

Q.—Will you swear that Mr. Franklin Woodruff was not present at the conversation to which you have alluded, when that very expression was used? A.—Franklin Woodruff told me—

Q.—Stop. Will you swear that Franklin Woodruff was not present at that conversation between you and Mr. Moulton, to which you have alluded, when that expression, or substantially that expression, was used? A.—I do not think he was.

Q.—Will you swear positively that he was not? A.—I will not swear positively that he was not. I can tell you, though, what Mr. Woodruff has told me in regard to that woman—not as coming from Mr. Tilton. He used the same expression about him—

Q.—Will you stop? What is your object in forcing declarations of that kind upon me? A.—I have no object except to tell the whole truth.

Q.—Have you ever been sworn as a witness before? A.—I have not for a great many years.

Q.—Have you ever been sworn as a witness before? A.—I have been, not in New-York though.

Q.—Where do you say that this conversation with Mr. Moulton was? In what part of the store was it? A.—In the office.

Q.—Now relate the whole of that conversation. A.—I said, substantially, to Mr. Moulton, "I think that Mr. Tilton has done a foolish thing in writing that biography." Mr. Moulton said, "He wrote that in order to get the leadership of the Spiritualists." I said, "I did not suppose that they were sufficiently numerous to make it an object." He said, "There are more Spiritualists in the country than there are Congregationalists."

Q.—Was that all of it? A.—That is the whole conversation so far as I recollect.

Q.—Was it not Mr. Woodruff who used the expression that Mr. Tilton wrote the biography for the purpose of taking, or of obtaining, the leadership of the Spiritualists? A.—No, Sir; he did not tell me so then, and I have no recollection that—

Q.—I am not talking about any other time. How long was that conversation? A.—As long as I have stated.

Q.—Just long enough to utter those words? A.—No longer than that.

Q.—There was no other expression used in that conversation? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect sufficiently to say that there was none? A.—No other that I recollect.

Q.—Is your recollection sufficient to enable you to say that there was no other conversation. A.—It is sufficient for me to say that I do not recollect any more.

Q.—You do not answer my question. A.—I do the best that I can possibly to answer it.

Q.—Don't you recognize the difference between recollecting what the conversation was and recollecting that there was a conversation, as a sensible man? A.—I was not aware that you had made that distinction.

Q.—I have made that distinction, and I asked you whether your recollection was sufficiently accurate in regard to that conversation to enable you to swear that nothing more was said than what you have repeated. A.—All that I can say in regard to that is that I do not recollect anything further.

Q.—And you have now no recollection that Mr. Woodruff participated in that conversation? A.—Not in that conversation; Mr. Woodruff did in a sub—

Q.—Wait one moment. Upon that subject, or upon any kindred subject connected with this litigation or scandal, you have no recollection of having conversed with Mr. Moulton at any other time? A.—I have no recollection of ever having conversed with Mr. Moulton upon the subject of this scandal, except upon one occasion.

Q.—This one occasion? A.—No, not that; that had nothing to do with this scandal.

Q.—Then you had another conversation with Mr. Moulton upon another occasion? A.—I had.

Q.—When was that? A.—I should think that was about two years before I left the office.

Q.—When did you leave that office? A.—The 31st day of last December.

Q.—Then that was in 1872? A.—I should think about the year 1872.

Q.—That is not the conversation alluded to when this expression about Spiritualists and Congregationalists was used? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of that conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—What one?

WHEN HE FIRST REPEATED THE CONVERSATION.

Mr. Beach—Why, the one in evidence, of course; the one I am inquiring about. [To the witness]—When did you first repeat that conversation? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—When do you first recollect repeating it? A.—I do not recollect when I did first repeat it.

Q.—You can recollect the time when you repeated it, can you not? A.—I have repeated it a great many times, but I could not tell you when I repeated it first.

Q.—The first that you recollect; that is what I ask you? A.—I could not say.

Q.—You can tell me the first time that you recall it, can you not? A.—I cannot at this moment tell you, except when I repeated it to counsel; but I had repeated it a great many times before that.

Q.—I want to know, as nearly as you can tell, when you first repeated it? A.—I cannot tell; but it must have been since those statements last Summer.

Q.—That is the first time that you repeated it? A.—The first time that I recollect repeating it.

Q.—To whom do you recollect repeating it? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Can you not mention to me some one person—I ask you, Sir, to name one person to whom you repeated this conversation? A. (indistinctly)—I think I stated it to Mr. Clark, and I think to one other gentleman, Mr. Hubbard.

Q.—And you recollect no other? Do you recollect any one in this vicinity or neighborhood to whom you repeated it? A.—I think I did to Mr. Albert Woodruff.

Q.—And that was within two weeks? A.—It was within a short time.

Q.—You think you did state it to him? A.—I think I did; I don't think I have a doubt about it.

Q.—You think you have no doubt of your repeating it to Mr. Woodruff? A.—I don't think I need have any.

Q.—I don't know whether you need have any or not. Have you any doubt about that? A.—I don't know whether I am certain about that or not.

Q.—Mention to me some one in this vicinity to whom you are certain you repeated it before you repeated it to the counsel on this trial? A.—I think I repeated it to Capt. Noyse.

Q.—Capt. Noyse. You think you repeated it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A simple question is all I propose to ask you and I shall be through. When this check and yellow memorandum were handed to you were any instructions given to you as to their disposition by the person who gave them to you? A.—I can't recollect any particular language used when they were given to me.

Q.—Do you recollect any instruction given to you by any person connected with the firm? A.—I have no doubt but what I was told.

Mr. Beach—I did not ask you that, Sir.

Witness—That would be all.

Q.—Now, Sir, I ask you whether any instructions were given to you? A.—Unless some instructions were given to me by Mr. Woodruff.

Q.—Do you recollect any instructions given to you at the time? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect, Sir? A.—I say I can't recollect anything Mr. Woodruff said to me at the time.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Partridge, you are a gentleman of liberal education, I believe? A.—I am a graduate—

Q.—You are a graduate of Amherst College? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And educated to the profession of the law? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is Mr. Albert Woodruff? A.—He was a senior partner of the firm of A. Robinson & Co.; I think he went out of the firm not far from 1856, but I can't say positively when.

Mr. Beach—When?

Mr. Evarts—1856.

Q.—He was the older member of the firm then than the Messrs. Robinson who still remain? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he the father of Franklin Woodruff? A.—No, Sir; he is a distant connection—a cousin.

Q.—Now, you have said that you think Franklin Woodruff was not present at the conversation between Mr. Moulton and yourself that you have given? A—I think he was not.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion in which you had a conversation with Mr. Franklin Woodruff? A.—Yes, Sir; shortly before I had this conversation with Mr. Moulton Mr. Woodruff told me—

Mr. Beach—Never mind what he told you.

Witness—That he would—

Mr. Beach (warmly)—Won't you stop? [Sarcastically]—You are a lawyer, you know.

Witness—I am a lawyer, but I don't want to to have that brought up against me.

Q.—Now, in that conversation with Franklin Woodruff, which you now recall, was this subject of Mr. Tilton's writing this life of Mrs. Woodhull and the subject of the comparative number of Spiritualists in the country spoken of? A.—He spoke—

Mr. Evarts—No matter what he said.

The Court—Say yes or no.

Q.—Was either of those subjects spoken of? A.—One of them was.

Q.—Which was that? A.—The comparative number of Spiritualists and Congregationalists.

Q.—What did Mr. Woodruff say upon that subject?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Evarts—It is objected to. I suppose we are not entitled to show that if it is objected to, I don't know that they have proved any part of the conversation.

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He has got so far as to say "I said."

Mr. Shearman—The stenographer will read the answer on that subject, and he will find before he stopped he stated a good deal of this.

The Court—He did so without the consent of counsel, who wanted to stop him.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, Mr. Evarts stopped Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton on similar occasions, and not moving to strike out it was held without objection that the failure to move to strike out made that answer evidence in the case, and enabled Mr. Fullerton to re-examine him on this point. That was the express ruling in the case.

The Court—I don't feel the necessity of explaining any of my former rulings, but it is quite clear to me that this gentleman wandered from the question put by the counsel without the consent of counsel, who was perpetually trying to stop him.

Mr. Shearman—That is precisely the experience Mr. Evarts had with Mr. Tilton. He was constantly trying to stop him but he was not able to succeed, and his answer being given Mr. Evarts said, "I did not want that," yet the thing being on the record without a motion to strike it out; it was allowed to remain.

Mr. Beach—That imputation upon Mr. Tilton, Sir, ought to be corrected. It is an entire misstatement, though unconsciously made; it is a misrepresentation of the conduct of Mr. Tilton upon the stand.

The Court—The observation was uncalled for any way. There was no occasion to refer to a former ruling, and it has no application here. Mr. Beach was unusually eager in endeavoring to stop this witness, and the witness, without any evil or improper intent, of course, was wandering from his questions continually. Anything more of this witness?

Mr. Evarts—I cannot see, myself, that this gentleman has exposed himself to reproaches.

The Court—I don't offer any criticism in regard to his demeanor.

Mr. Evarts—I may say that in my opinion he is a witness whose intelligence and candor will bear comparison with that of any witness examined on the other side.

The Court—I don't know any comparison sought to be instituted except that of the counsel.

Mr. Beach—I am willing to enter upon that comparison whenever they please.

The Court—The only comment I made was to justify me in the view that if this gentleman gave any part of the conversation with this third person he did so doubtless in good faith on his part, still without the consent of the counsel, who sought to stop him, and therefore we can't go into it.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know that there is anything further for me to do. Comments have been made upon this witness and Mr. Shearman called attention to them. I have no doubt that whatever is improper or is an imperfect sentence is not proper to be brought in here. All I can do is to offer now to show by this witness what did pass between Mr. Franklin Woodruff and himself on that subject.

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—As bearing hereafter upon any evidence that was given in respect to this conversation.

The Court—Ruled out, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Beach—The conversation of which you have just spoken to Mr. Evarts, when Mr. Woodruff and you conversed upon this subject, was Mr. Moulton present? A.—I don't recollect that he was.

Mr. Edward J. Wright was called and sworn:

A LETTER OF MR. TILTON'S OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.

Previous to his examination a letter was offered in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We offer in evidence a letter of Mr. Tilton's.

The letter was handed to Mr. Morris for inspection, and upon being returned was read as follows by Mr. Evarts:

"GOLDEN AGE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. DAVIS: I want you and your wife to read carefully my narrative of the life and spiritual experiences of Mrs. Woodhull and then to give me your exact"—

Mr. Evarts being unable to decipher the succeeding word referred it to Mr. Tilton, who pronounced it to be "impression."

Mr. Evarts then resumed the reading as follows:

"give me your exact impression of the tale. Some people refuse to believe what is so marvellous; but I understated rather than overstated the facts which were originally communicated to me by my authority.

Tell Mrs. Davis to write more for the *Golden Age*, and do the same yourself. Fraternally yours,

THEODORE TILTON."

Mr. Evarts said: What number will this be, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—D 136.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD J. WRIGHT.

Mr. Shearman—Where do you reside? A.—Greenwich, Conn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—That of a cashier in a mercantile house in New-York.

Q.—What firm? A.—A. T. Stewart & Co.

Q.—How long have you been so engaged? A.—Thirteen years.

Q.—Are you in their up-town or down-town house? A.—Broadway and Chambers street, down town; wholesale.

Q.—Are you acquainted by sight with Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you so known him? A.—I cannot state positively, but I should say upward of eight years.

Q.—Do you remember the period of the publication of what is commonly called the "Woodhull scandal?" A.—I do.

Q.—Do you recollect purchasing a copy of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* containing that scandal? A.—I do.

Q.—About what time did you purchase that paper? A.—I think it was on the 3d of November, 1872; within a day or two of that time; not later.

Q.—The 3d of November was Sunday. A.—The 2d; on Saturday.

Q.—Did you early in November take a vacation and travel North? A.—I made a short trip; I was away from business two days only.

Q.—Which days were those? A.—On the 4th and 5th of November, Monday and Tuesday.

Q.—Did you carry that paper, the *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, with you? A.—I did.

Q.—On what day did you return to New-York? A.—On Monday, the 4th of November.

Q.—1872? A.—1872.

Q.—Where did you take the train—at what place? A.—At Concord.

Q.—Concord, where? A.—Concord, N. H., returning by way of Worcester and New-Haven.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Theodore Tilton in that train? If so, about what point? A.—I saw him enter the train; my recollection is not distinct as to the particular point, but somewhere within a short distance of Concord, before reaching Worcester; some time before.

Q.—Is it your recollection that it was before reaching the boundary line of Massachusetts? A.—It was not long after we started from Concord; within, I should say, an hour.

WHAT HE HEARD TILTON SAY.

Q.—Did you observe Mr. Tilton in conversation with any one? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you hear anything said to Mr. Tilton by him on the subject of the Woodhull scandal? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state all that you heard on that subject passing between him and the gentleman with whom he was talking? A.—The gentleman with whom he was conversing entered the train and took a seat with Mr. Tilton, and asked him with reference to the publication, and he stated that he had seen it.

Q.—How did the gentleman describe the publication? A.—He spoke of it as the Woodhull and Claflin publication—the Woodhull scandal; the exact verbiage I cannot state; he then stated that he had seen it in the Eastern papers—I think the Boston papers.

Q.—You mean Mr. Tilton stated? A.—Mr. Tilton so stated; a conversation then ensued in which he was asked what he thought of it; that, I think, is what it amounted to; he said he knew about it; and when the further question was asked, which was something to the intent of what he thought of it, he said that he cared nothing for it for himself, but Mrs. Tilton was in delicate health, and of a nervous temperament, and he feared for its results upon her—its effect upon her.

Q.—Was that all the conversation that you remember? A.—That was the substance of it; I don't recall just at this moment.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—When did you leave New-York on that trip? A.—I left New-York on Saturday evening, going to my residence at Greenwich, and leaving Greenwich on Sunday evening.

Q.—That was on the 2d that you left New-York? A.—The 2d of November.

Q.—You left your residence at Greenwich on the 3d? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Went where? A.—To Concord, N. H.

Q.—On the 4th you took return train from New-York? A.—From Concord to Greenwich.

Q.—It was on Monday, the 4th? A.—On Monday, the 4th.

Q.—What train was it—what part of the day? A.—It was a train leaving Concord some time after 3 o'clock.

Q.—Had you any person in company with you—any friend? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What seat did Mr. Tilton occupy when he entered the train, with reference to you? A.—My recollection is he occupied a seat on the right hand side of the car, then changed to the left hand side. This conversation occurred sitting at the left hand side of the car.

Q.—Where, with reference to you? A.—I was seated, I think, two seats in front of him.

Q.—Two seats in front of him? A.—Two seats in front of him. He had the first seat in front of him turned; I was sitting, I think, the seat in front of that.

Q.—Will you describe, as near as you can, the friend of his who entered and took a seat beside him? A.—I cannot give an accurate description. He was a gentleman, I should judge, something about forty years of age—from thirty-five to forty-two; a gentlemanly-appearing man, and a man of medium height; nothing particular that struck me as to his person.

Q.—Was he gray at all? A.—That I cannot answer.

Q.—Do you happen to recollect whether he wore a beard on any portion of his face? A.—Not distinctly.

Q.—You didn't happen to hear his name mentioned? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—What was the opening of the conversation between the two? A.—First the general greeting; then some remark from this friend of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, he opening the subject.

Q.—Do you recollect what that remark was? A.—I cannot recollect distinctly the verbiage; it was, in substance, whether he had seen this publication.

Q.—Is that as near as you can get to the language of the remark. I ask you, without telling you exactly my purpose, if that conversation referred to a speech made by Mrs. Woodhull in Boston just before that time attacking Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. I want you, (you are gentleman of intelligence and reliability, and therefore I appeal to your recollection,) to be as accurate as you possibly can in regard to the language used. I think there was, evidently, a mistake. A.—As I understood it; it was distinctly—

Q.—That is not the point to which I ask your attention. I want you now to tell me in the language, as near as you can, the opening remark of either Mr. Tilton or his friend, referring to the publication, and about which the future conversation occurred. A.—I can only give my impression of it, not the words of it; it was asking him with reference to that particular paper.

Q.—So you understood? A.—So I understood.

Q.—But the manner in which the reference was made to the document you cannot now express? A.—Not the words.

Q.—Could you be sufficiently accurate to remember whether the term "Woodhull and Claflin" was used? A.—I know that it was.

Q.—The words "Woodhull and Claflin?" A.—The paper was referred to, the Woodhull and Claflin paper; that I am distinct about.

Q.—Well, I understand that your recollection is not sufficiently accurate to enable you to give the language of the conversation. A.—I give some of the language of the conversation, not all.

Q.—Can you give the language of the opening remark? A.—Not further than after asking about whether he had seen that paper—

Q.—Well, that was an impression you derived from the remark. But you are not able to give the terms of the remark? A.—My recollection is distinct that he asked him whether he had seen that paper; not in the terms, I can't give it; and his reply was he had seen it in the Eastern papers—I think in the Boston papers.

Mr. Beach—Exactly, exactly.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Q.—Had you ever heard of any lecture by Mrs. Woodhull on the subject? A.—I had not.

Q.—Was anything said in this conversation about a lecture? A.—There was not, except that Mr. Tilton had delivered a lecture the evening previous, or, rather, a campaign speech.

Q.—Nothing about any lecture or speech of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No.

Q.—Have you examined any memoranda in the books of A. T. Stewart & Co. to satisfy yourself as to the precise date you have mentioned? A.—I have, and also other circumstances connected with it, which make it definite in my mind.

Q.—Have you found any entries in the books of your firm showing your absence at that time? A.—There are.

Mr. Beach—There was no dispute about the date.

Q.—You came home in time to vote? A.—I did.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—Is your recollection of that conversation so accurate that you can swear the term "speech" was not used? A.—Unless with reference to Mr. Tilton—

Q.—I don't ask with reference to that. But is your recollection so accurate that you can swear the term "speech" was not used in that conversation? A.—I recollect Mr. Tilton said he spoke the evening—

Q.—I am talking about the particular phrase, "speech." Will you be kind enough to answer my question? I ask you if your recollection is so accurate that you will swear the term "speech" was not used in that conversation? A.—I am not.

Q.—Was the car in motion while this conversation was progressing? A.—It was.

Q.—Any one sitting with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not engaged in reading at the time? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—I am not.

Q.—How long were these parties conversing behind you? A.—The conversation which I heard lasted about fifteen or twenty minutes.

Q.—Did they continue the conversation in your hearing? A.—My recollection is that I left the car soon after and went into another car.

Q.—Did you hear all the conversation that passed between them these fifteen or twenty minutes? A.—I cannot say that I did.

Mr. Shearman—Are you or are you not positive? A.—If the word "speech" was—was used, it was used with reference to Mr. Tilton's speech. I am positive with reference to that.

Mr. Beach—Well, let's hear all about that. Are you so positive in your recollection that you will swear the word "speech" in the conversation between those parties was not used in another connection? A.—It was not, that I heard.

Q.—Ah, that you *heard*. Did you make a memorandum of the conversation? A.—I did not.

Q.—It was in 1872; over two years ago? A.—1872, Sir.

Q.—When did you first communicate the conversation to any one? A.—I spoke of it on my return home next morning.

Q.—To whom? A.—My wife.

Q.—Who else did you communicate it to at any time? A.—I don't recollect, unless within a recent period; since the commencement of this case.

Q.—How came you to communicate then, or to whom did you communicate it? A.—I communicated it to Mr. H. G. Combs.

Q.—Who is he? A.—He is connected with the same place of business.

Q.—Do you know how the defense became acquainted with information on this subject? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q.—You suppose it was through that communication? A.—I presume so.

Q.—Where does Mr. Combs reside? A.—In Brooklyn.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH LA PIERRE PALMER.

Elizabeth La Pierre Palmer, a witness called on behalf of the defense, was next sworn, and testified as follows:

Mr. Shearman—Where do you reside? A.—In South Carolina.

Q.—What is the Post Office? A.—Montmorency.

Q.—Are you at present stopping in New-York? A.—I am.

Q.—With whom are you at present stopping? A.—Mrs. John Keyser.

Q.—The wife of John H. Keyser? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In Second avenue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your health is not very good, I suppose? A.—No, Sir; I am not quite well.

Q.—Where were you born and brought up? A.—I was born in Ticonderoga, on Lake George; I was brought up in Elizabeth, in this State.

Q.—Elizabeth, Essex County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you afterward move to Massachusetts? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you live in Massachusetts? A.—I lived in Cambridge a part of the time.

Q.—About how long? A.—I was in Cambridge nearly five years.

Q.—After that where did you live? A.—In Boston.

Q.—About how long there? A.—Three or four years, I think.

Q.—Did you afterward move to this State? A.—I did.

Q.—And when did you come back to New-York State? A.—In the Spring of 1871.

Q.—What was your occupation at Cambridge? A.—I was studying as a landscape painter; artist.

Q.—As a landscape artist? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have you followed that profession? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Did you afterward enter into any other business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what that business was? A.—I invented a lady's stocking suspender, and went to Washington and patented it, and afterward manufactured it—manufactured it and introduced it all through the country.

Q.—What is your husband's name? A.—Frederick Augustus Palmer.

Q.—Have you been married more than once? A.—Yes, Sir, twice.

Q.—Who was your former husband? A.—Herbert Daniels.

Q.—How is it you have been married again? A.—I was divorced from my first husband.

Q.—Who obtained that divorce? A.—George Hart, of this city.

Q.—I mean as between you, who obtained the divorce; did you? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you marry your present husband? A.—On the 19th day of March, 1874.

Q.—When did you marry your former husband? A.—On the 16th day of March, 1868.

Q.—You were married then about six years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever form the acquaintance of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state about what time you formed that acquaintance? A.—In May of 1870.

Q.—Under what circumstances? A.—I was here holding a convention in connection with Mr. Hayward and others.

Q.—Mr. E. H. Hayward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He is a prominent labor reformer in Massachusetts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were you interested in the labor reform movement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Go on and state what occurred? A.—I was on the Executive Committee and one of the Vice Presidents of that association, and I invited, in connection with others, Mrs. Woodhull to speak at the convention.

Q.—Did she come? A.—She did.

A.—And from that time forward you had an acquaintance with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, state whether you ever occupied any portion of her office? A.—I did.

Q.—When did that begin? A.—In the Spring of 1871.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you come to share a portion of her office? A.—Mrs. Woodhull gave me very kindly permission to take my business of my stocking suspender into her office, and to work from there.

Q.—When did you become, if ever, acquainted with Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—In the Spring of 1871.

Q.—And, where? A.—At Mrs. Woodhull's office.

Q.—Now, can you fix the date so far as to say whether it was before or after the first publication of the *Golden Age* that you became acquainted with Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—It was before.

Q.—That date, it is agreed, was the 4th of March, 1871. It is in evidence. About how long before that date do you feel at all positive that you saw Mr. Tilton at that office? A.—Either the last of January or the first of February.

Q.—That is, you mean the first part of February? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Not necessarily the first day? A.—Not the day; I could not tell anything about the day.

Q.—Can you recollect any of the circumstances under which you first saw Mr. Tilton there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what they were. A.—Mrs. Woodhull told me she had—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Q.—I meant the circumstances so far as when Mr. Tilton was present. A.—I called at Mr. Tilton's office with Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Did he call at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What happened on that first interview at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—I don't remember.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN TILTON AND MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Did you hear any conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull concerning the projected publication of the *Golden Age*? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Was there any discussion about its prospectus? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what that conversation was, as nearly as you remember, giving the words or the substance of the words. A.—I can't give the words at all, but the general—

Q.—The substance? A.—The general conversation a number of times there?

Mr. Beach—No, not a number of times—that time. Let her answer your question.

Q.—I want conversations about the prospectus or the prospectus and preliminaries about the *Golden Age*. Was there more than one conversation on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to distinguish between the conversations? A.—I don't think that I can definitely.

Q.—Then you can state the substance of those conversations? A.—The substance was that Mr. Tilton should start this paper, and, if possible, they should run the two papers in connection with the spiritual movement.

Q.—You speak now of the *Golden Age* and the *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything said about what kind of a paper the *Golden Age* was to be; I mean between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the substance? A.—It was to be a radical paper, taking up all of the radical questions of the day.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton make any proposition to you in relation to the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—He wished me to become an agent for him.

Q.—You did not, however, I suppose? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

THE FREQUENCY OF TILTON'S VISITS TO WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—How frequently during the period of February and March, 1871, did you see Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—Almost daily; sometimes twice a day—three times a day.

Q.—And during what period did the frequency of Mr. Tilton's visits to the office continue? A.—All through the month of—the latter part of the month of February, and of March and of April of 1871.

Q.—And during the Summer of 1871 was he also a frequent visitor at the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you ever see Mr. Tilton take lunch at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see that frequently? A.—I can't say that it was frequent, but I saw him lunch there a number of times.

Q.—How many times do you feel sure you saw him take lunch there? A.—I could not swear to having seen him take lunch there more than six times, I think.

Q.—But can you swear to having seen him oftener in the office at about the period of lunch-time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you take lunch with Mrs. Woodhull on those occasions? A.—I never took lunch with Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You did sometimes with Mrs. Woodhull when Mr. Tilton was not there? A.—Several times.

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of going out to lunch? A.—I have never heard any conversation between them, but I have heard Mrs. Woodhull say, "Come, Theodore, let us go out to lunch."

Q.—Have you heard that more than once? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. TILTON AT MRS. WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—Did you ever see during the Spring and Summer of 1871 Mr. Tilton at the house of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often do you suppose you saw him there? A.—Almost every evening during the same period that I have spoken of seeing him at the office.

Q.—What was Mr. Tilton's habit with regard to the room he would occupy when he came to the house? A.—Usually remained a few moments in the parlor—in the front parlor—and afterward retired either to the back parlor with Mrs. Woodhull and perhaps Miss Claflin or Col. Blood, sometimes alone with her, or up stairs in the room occupied by Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood.

Q.—In this back parlor of which you spoke were the other guests seated; or was it kept separate from the other parlor? A.—It was kept separate from the front parlor as a general thing; it was rarely thrown open to casual guests.

Q.—Where did the casual guests generally sit? A.—In the front parlor.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Tilton in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often did you see him there? A.—I could not swear to have seen him there more than four times.

Q.—Is it your impression that you saw him oftener? A.—Not that I saw him oftener, but that I knew that he was there.

Mr. Beach—That must be from information, I suppose.

Mr. Shearman—She may have heard him.

Q.—You say that you knew he was there. Do you mean to say that you knew it from the information of some one else, or from seeing him or hearing his voice? A.—From some one else saying so.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

Judge Neilson—Yes; strike out the last clause.

Q.—Where was this bedroom of Mrs. Woodhull's—on which floor? A.—Up one flight from the parlor; the back room.

Q.—Up one flight of stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were paper and writing materials kept in that room? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a desk there, where Col. Blood did most of his writing in the evening.

Q.—What was Mr. Tilton doing on these occasions when you saw him there? A.—He was sitting at the desk, either talking or writing.

Q.—Did you on any other occasion see Mr. Tilton on his way up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With whom was he when he was going up stairs? A.—With Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—About what time of the day was it? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Late in the evening or early? A.—About 9 or 10 o'clock.

Q.—What were you doing on these occasions to which you refer? A.—I was about leaving the house.

Q.—Were you bidding them good bye? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what their position was. In what position were Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton on these occasions to which you refer, when they were going up stairs and you were bidding them good bye? About how far up stairs were they? A.—Several times I saw them just starting to go up; at other times I have seen them at the head of the stairs; other times half way up stairs; it was not always when I was going out; sometimes I was going into the back parlor, and saw them going up.

Q.—Can you recall whether on some of those occasions you bid them "good night" as they were going up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many times do you recollect? A.—I do not think I could swear to bidding them "good night" more than once on the stairs, as I was going out.

Q.—But how many times could you swear to seeing them going up stairs, or stopping on the stairs together? A.—Four or five times.

Q.—Beside this one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say that you saw Mr. Tilton, you are pretty positive, four times in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom up stairs. Can you state whether, on any one of those occasions, Mrs. Woodhull was taking Mr. Tilton around on a tour of inspection? A.—No, Sir; not in my presence.

Q.—That is, she never was doing it when you saw them together? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he standing or sitting? A.—He was seated.

Q.—Every time of these four times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to be positive that he was not engaged in looking over the rooms, to see whether they were furnished or empty? A.—He was not at the time I saw him.

Q.—What was Mr. Tilton's manner toward Mrs. Woodhull—what degree of familiarity existed between them during this period? A.—His manner was always affectionate toward her.

Q.—How did they address each other? A.—"Vickey" and "Theodore."

Q.—State what, if any, familiarity existed between them, to your observation—I mean familiarities of manner; did they kiss each other? A.—I could not swear to seeing them kissing each other but once; but I have frequently seen Mr. Tilton sitting with his arm around Mrs. Woodhull on the sofa; it was the common habit, when he sat down by her, to put his arm around her.

Q.—When they were standing did you ever see him put his arm around her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did that happen frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did that amount to a habit, or not? A.—It was a habit.

Q.—Did you ever hear a conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of one or the other of them becoming the head of the Spiritualists of the United States? A.—That was frequently the talk between Mrs. Woodhull and Theodore Tilton at this time that I have spoken of—during their first acquaintance.

Q.—Which of them was it? A.—That was the conversation on the part of Mrs. Woodhull at the time of my call at his office with her.

Q.—Was anything said about Mr. Tilton becoming the head of the Spiritualists? A.—By Mrs. Woodhull—yes.

Q.—Do you recollect any conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton on the subject of the scandal about Mr. Beecher prior to the publication of the card of May 22, 1871? A.—I do not understand your question.

THE WOODHULL CARD.

Q.—Do you remember that there was a card published by Mrs. Woodhull on the 22d May, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not see that card? A.—Mrs. Woodhull read the card to me.

Q.—Before it was published? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you recollect whether before she read the card to you there was any conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of charges against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; once in the back office; Mrs. Woodhull was speaking of this charge against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton started up, with his face flushed, and said, "Vickey, that is not true; my wife is as pure as snow, and no such relation ever existed between Mr. Beecher and my wife; that is false."

Q.—Did he say anything about never having told her so? A.—He said I never told you so; you may have inferred as much from what I have said. These may not be the exact words that I have given you, but it is—

Mr. Shearman—The substance.

Witness—The last that I have given is the idea, but the first part of it were the exact words.

Q.—What was Mrs. Woodhull's reply to him? A.—She spoke up to him and laid both of her hands on his and looked up into his face, and said "Theodore, Theodore, you know it is not in the nature of things that a man and a woman should be thrown together as Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were and have nothing of that kind take place between them." She said that in the back room or in the office.

Q.—Do you recollect any conversation; do you recollect an occurrence in the early part of 1872, a considerable time after the publication of what is known as the Woodhull scandal, when any proofs were exhibited to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was present on that occasion? A.—Mrs. Woodhull and Theodore Tilton; there may have been somebody else in the room, but I don't remember.

Q.—Will you state what occurred on that occasion, as far as Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton were concerned? A.—Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull came into the private office where I was engaged with my stocking suspenders, and she said, "I have something to show you, Mrs. Daniels," and she commenced reading what I afterward heard, and at the time what I heard called the Woodhull scandal, and she read a portion of it; Mr. Tilton only stopped a moment or two moments and went out.

Q.—About what time was this? A.—This was some time, a little before I went to my house in Twenty-seventh street; it was some weeks before this; from four to six weeks.

Q.—Some four to six weeks before the 15th of May? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After Mr. Tilton went out did Mrs. Woodhull give you these proofs? A.—She did.

Q.—Did you read them? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—What was the nature of these proofs—the substance of them? A.—It was substantially that which I saw published afterward in the great Woodhull scandal, the Beecher scandal, the Tilton scandal.

Q.—You have heard it called the Woodhull scandal; do you mean to say it was at that time called the Beecher scandal? A.—It was called the Woodhull-Beecher-Tilton scandal always.

Q.—Now did you make any remark on the subject of this proposed publication in the presence of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say to her? A.—I said, "Mrs. Woodhull, if you publish that scandal, or any other scandal in your paper concerning the lives of any other persons whatever, I will have nothing more to do with you; I will never work with you; I will have nothing to do with you more; if you meddle with the private life of any person it will be your death-blow, and it will be Mr. Tilton's death-blow, too, if he attempts it."

Q.—What did Mrs. Woodhull say? A.—I don't remember what she said.

Q.—Did she say anything? A.—I don't know that she made me any reply whatever; I don't remember.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say anything? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Tilton left immediately.

Q.—But he heard you say this? A.—He must have heard it; he was present in the room at the time.

Q.—He was present in the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton concerning Mr. Tilton's biography of Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Shearman it is 1 o'clock.

Mr. Shearman—Oh! yes, Sir.

The Court (to the jury)—You can retire gentlemen; we will now take a recess.

A recess was accordingly taken.

AFTER RECESS.

After the recess Mr. Shearman resumed the examination of Mrs. Palmer as follows:

Q.—I was asking you before the recess as to any interview which took place between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull concerning the life of Mrs. Woodhull. I ask you now whether you were present at any interview between them upon that subject? A.—After it was published; yes.

Q.—Were you present at any interview when anything was done with regard to sending out the book? Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what passed between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull on that subject? A.—Mr. Tilton looked over the list of names where the life was to be sent, and on one occasion he brought in some tracts of the *Golden Age*, tracts belonging to him which he wished to send to particular individuals with the life, with some of the books of the life, a few of them; he seemed to superintend—

Mr. Beach—Never mind, Madam.

Q.—That is not quite the proper shape in which to put it. Tell what acts he did, not what he *seemed* to do; any acts he did, or words that he said, or the substance of the words, if there is anything further. A.—I think I have told you all I remember.

Q.—Do you recollect the Sunday on which the famous Commune procession took place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell how you spent the day? A.—Spent the day with my friends in Madison avenue—the greater part of the day. In the latter part of the afternoon I went into Mrs. Woodhull's, and was there for a while.

Q.—Where did your friends live? What friends were you stopping with? A.—William B. Hatch, No. 210 Madison avenue.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—I was there six months.

Q.—About what time in the day did you go down to Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—In the afternoon.

Q.—Did you, yourself, take any part in the Commune procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you went down to Mrs. Woodhull's was Mrs. Woodhull at home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see her come in? A.—I did.

Q.—State under what circumstances you saw her come in; who was with her? A.—I was standing looking out of the window, and a carriage drove up, and Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin got out of the carriage and came into the parlor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. PALMER.

Mr. Beach—When was it that you stated you were married to Mr. Daniels? A.—1868.

Q.—1868? A.—1878.

Q.—What? A.—1868.

Q.—1868? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did the marriage take place? A.—At Rev. Mr. Sargent's, on Beacon Hill.

Q.—In what place, madam? A.—At Rev. Mr. Sargent's, on Beacon Hill, in Boston.

Q.—Where did you then reside, after marriage? A.—We went immediately to live in rooms which my husband had furnished in a bank that he was carrying on.

Q.—In Boston? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—Remained there about six months, I think, in that building.

Q.—I don't mean that particular building, but in the City of Boston? A.—Until the Spring of 1871.

Q.—Where did you then remove to? A.—To New-York.

Q.—You and your husband? A.—Yes—no, Sir; I came here without my husband.

Q.—What time in the Spring of 1871? A.—I came here in the last week of January of 1871; I don't mean the last week; I mean the week after the holidays, in January; I came the week after New Year's.

Q.—In the second week of January? A.—I don't know whether it was in the second week or the week after New Year's.

Q.—Where did you take up your residence then, at that time? A.—At A. S. Hatch's, in No. 49 Park avenue.

Q.—What business was your husband engaged in in Boston when you left in January, 1871? A.—He was manufacturing my stocking suspenders, and sent them on to me in New-York as fast as I had orders for them.

Q.—That continued up to what time? A.—Up to 1872, when we moved to New-York.

Q.—You continued to reside at Park avenue? A.—I was there until about the 1st of May.

Q.—Of 1872? A.—Yes—no, Sir; 1871.

Q.—1871? A.—1871.

Q.—Where then did you go? A.—Then I went back to Boston and stayed during the month of May and made preparations to go West.

Q.—You returned to your husband's residence in Boston? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Remained there how long? A.—During the month of May, or perhaps into the first of June, I could not tell exactly; it was in the month of June I returned here, the early part of June.

Q.—June, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You returned again to New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where, then, did you take up your residence? A.—I went to the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Q.—As a boarder? A.—No, I was not a boarder; I stopped there.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I was there perhaps two weeks, or three weeks, or four weeks—I can't tell exactly; I got a severe cold, and went back again to Boston and stayed two weeks.

Q.—When did you return again to New-York? A.—In about two or three weeks' time; I think it was in July.

Q.—Where then did you take up your residence? A.—Then I went to Madison avenue, to my friend's.

Q.—The same name you have mentioned? A.—Yes, a brother to Mr. A. S. Hatch, the banker.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I remained there about six months.

Q.—What change did you then make in your residence? A.—Then I went to the Westmoreland Hotel, and was there perhaps two or three weeks; and from there I took a house in Twenty-seventh street.

Q.—Any one with you at the Westmoreland Hotel? A.—No, Sir, I was alone.

Q.—You then took a house where? A.—Twenty-seventh street.

Q.—Twenty-seventh street? A.—Twenty-seventh street, in this City.

Q.—For how long did you lease that house? A.—Two years.

Q.—Did you occupy it for that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your husband reside with you? A.—He was there part of the time.

Q.—During what period of time? A.—He was there during the year 1872, and part of the year 1873.

Q.—During the whole year? A.—1872, yes.

Q.—During what part of the year 1873? A.—The early part of the year; I could not tell just the month; he was coming and going always; sometimes he would be there three or four weeks together, then he would be away for a month or a week, or three or four days, or perhaps six weeks at a time.

Q.—Who were the inmates of the house at the time you occupied it? A.—My inmates were varying, changing; I let a part of my rooms.

Q.—To whom did you let them? A.—I let the first floor, the parlor floor, to Dr. Frederick A. Palmer, my present husband.

Q.—When did you let it to him? A.—The 1st of May, when I first went into the house.

Q.—Did he remain in the occupancy of it? A.—Yes, the entire term.

Q.—What portion of the house did you occupy? A.—I occupied the second floor.

Q.—Did you let any part of the house? A.—Yes; I let the back room of the floor I was on most of the time, and the upper floor of all, with the exception of a small room for my servants.

Q.—To whom did you rent the back room? A.—Up-stairs?

Q.—Yes. A.—On the floor that I was?

Q.—Yes. A.—It was to patients of my husband.

Q.—Dr. Baker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. To whom did you rent the other floor? A.—To patients part of the time, and part of the time to an artist.

Q.—What artist? A.—George Allen, portrait-painter.

HER HUSBAND'S PRACTICE AS A PHYSICIAN

Q.—Then during most of the time the portion of the house not occupied by your present husband and yourself, was occupied by patients under his treatment? A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—What school of practice does he belong to? A.—Magnetic physician.

Q.—Will you give us some general idea of his mode of treatment?

Mr. Shearman—One moment, if you please.

Q.—Does he apply electricity?

Mr. Shearman—One moment. We object to this, if your Honor please. We don't see that it is in any way material—the school of practice, whether it is homeopathic, Thomsonian, eclectic, or magnetic.

The Court—Counsel only asks the general view, I suppose.

Mr. Beach—That is all. I am not trying to learn the secrets of it.

The Witness—If the gentleman will allow me, I ought properly to have said that his process is eclectic rather than magnetic.

Q.—That is, he adopts the best parts of all schools? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he an electrician? A.—I could not answer that question.

Q.—How does he employ magnetism?

Mr. Shearman—This is going into details; it will only open endless inquiry as to different schools.

Mr. Beach—It will not take very long. I am cross-examining to inquire into history.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Beach.

Q.—Will you answer me how he applies his magnetic treatment? A.—I appeal to the court, that my husband's business as a physician has nothing to do with this case whatever; I shall, unless the court compels me, refuse to answer the question.

Mr. Beach—It is not the first time I have been refused by a lady.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Q.—Did you participate in his practice? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not at all? A.—Not to participate in his practice.

Q.—Eh? A.—Not to participate in the treatment of his patients.

Q.—Did you aid him in practice? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You seem to qualify your answer to my question. Did you act as a medium in the discovery of diseases of patients? A.—I did.

Q.—You are a spiritual medium? A.—That depends entirely upon what you mean by "spiritual medium."

Q.—Well, what do you mean? A.—Well, I am not called upon to describe terms.

Q.—O, yes. You certainly are called upon; I call upon you. A.—I am not very good at descriptions, and I shall not be able to give you any description.

Q.—I differ with you in regard to your capacity to describe. I think your descriptive faculties are very excellent. A.—If you will tell me what you mean by "spiritual medium," then I will answer your question to the best of my ability.

Q.—Don't you understand what the term means in common phraseology? A.—I understand a good many meanings of the term "spiritual medium."

Q.—In any of its meanings do you profess to be one? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were called upon in that capacity to aid your husband in detecting the diseases of patients? A.—I was called upon at times to make clairvoyant examinations of the patients of my husband.

Q.—When did you say you were married to Dr. Palmer? A.—On the 19th of March, 1874.

Q.—That was just before the termination of your lease? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this practice of aiding him you had pursued before you became his wife? A.—Yes—not aiding him, but examining patients clairvoyantly.

Q.—Was that done for compensation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any stated part of the proceeds of the business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Paid by the job? A.—I was paid for what I did.

Q.—Paid for the particular services you rendered? A.—If I made a clairvoyant examination for a patient I was paid so much for that examination; the patient understood this, and paid me, made the payment to me, not as a part of the business, but as a clairvoyant.

Q.—When you made this examination were you in what is termed a "state of trance?" A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—Eh? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—You can't tell me? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you have a perfect self-consciousness at the time? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Then you supposed yourself to be in a condition of trance, did you not? A.—I had entire confidence in the persons who told me I was in a trance; that is all the knowledge I have of it.

Q.—At any rate, when you made these examinations you went into a state of personal unconsciousness? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Well, you know you were not conscious of your condition and the revelations you made at the time. A.—I was not conscious of saying anything or doing anything.

Q.—Have you heard the term "trance medium used? A.—Yes, a great many times.

Q.—Is that the description of the condition or faculty which you possess? A.—I do not think it is—not in the common acceptation of the word.

Q.—Where did you suppose the difference to exist? A.—I could not explain that difference, only I know there is a difference.

Q.—Yours was a higher state of spiritual condition? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—You conceive it to be so? A.—I had no special thought on this subject, at all.

Q.—When in that condition you could detect the condition of the physical system of a patient? A.—I do not know. I could not.

Q.—Well, the spirit, or force, or power which you supposed to operate within you enabled you to communicate to Dr. Palmer, or whoever else was treating the patient, of the condition of the patient? A.—I was told when I would awaken that such was the fact.

Q.—You had no doubt about it. You believed in the possession of that spiritual power, did you not? A.—Yes, I believed in it. "Belief" and "knowledge" are two different things.

Q.—Certainly. I am aware of that. Did you upon other occasions act as a medium of that character, besides for your present husband, Mr. Palmer? A.—What do you mean, Sir?

Q.—What I want to know, madam, is whether upon other occasions you acted a as spiritual medium? A.—Yes, a great many times.

Q.—In various purposes and objects, or was it entirely confined to the practice of medicine? A.—It was not confined to the practice of medicine.

Q.—Did you suppose this spiritual power enabled you to detect others' secrets, or invisible conditions in the human frame? A.—Yes, sometimes when I am in my normal, or seem to be in my normal state. That I can answer to you as for knowledge concerning it; it is more than belief.

Q.—That is, when you are in what you consider a perfectly natural and normal condition, you can see secrets and conditions invisible to other persons? A.—When I am in a perfectly exceptional or magnetic frame, then I am in a perfectly conscious condition, that enables me to read and get into the secrets of people.

Q.—That is, you can read the secrets of other people or the operations of their minds or hearts? A.—I don't think it is the operations of their minds, but I am enabled to see the acts of people that they have committed during their lives; the acts, they are all photographed upon the soul of the man or the woman; and in this clairvoyant state, where I am perfectly conscious, apparently, I am enabled to read as clearly what is written on the soul of the man or woman, as to their past acts, as you are enabled to read the page of a written book. [This declaration produced a very visible effect.]

HER CLAIRVOYANT CONDITION DESCRIBED.

Q.—How, does this mysterious power supervene, Mrs. Palmer; how do you feel the communication—the approach of this clairvoyant condition? A.—I feel in the first place a strange sensation in my eyes and head, and my vision seems to be burned within, so to speak, and I seem to see not with my eyes, but with the forehead rather than the eyes; I don't hardly know how to answer your question; I am perfectly willing to answer it, but I hardly know how to answer or what you want.

Q.—The purpose of my question—perhaps it was obscurely put—was to learn whether this clairvoyant condition was voluntary or whether it came insensibly or unconsciously? A.—It comes without any volition on my part; I have nothing more to do with it than you have; I have no power of compelling me to it; I have no power of going into that state; when this power comes it affects me; it comes without any consciousness on my part; for instance, I may be thrown into a peculiar, half-conscious state, and lose consciousness of every one round me and still be conscious of everything before me; perhaps the hand or the arm is affected, and a poem written through my hand, or some remarkable revelation or prophecy or something of that kind written by my hand; and, again, I am thrown into a state where I am totally unconscious—that is, I am told so afterward—and through me hymns are poured out—hymns, revelations, and poems from the old poets and men and women who lived long ago, with unmistakable evidence that they still live, that they are natural, that they are still alive, giving unmistakable evidence of their presence, but I have no power to ask them to come—if that is what you want to know; they come of their own free will, whenever the wiser, the higher power that is guiding this or that band opens the door, because around me and around you and around every human being is a band of spirits that take up their abode within us when the child is born, and that band protects the child or the man or the woman wherever they may go, and no other spirit has the right to approach you or anybody else only as the band opens and allows them to go in for some wise purpose, which God himself governs, controls, and administers.

Q.—You suppose this band of spirits which surround every human soul had its birth into the world, and is a band of benignant and good spirits is it not? A.—Always.

Q.—And, then, no human soul can be assailed with improper influences and temptations unless God opens the circle of spiritual influences and permits evil spirits to enter? A.—Certainly not; no human soul is ever left to the mercy of a good spirit or a bad spirit. God himself controls every human soul, man or woman, and not only permits of all their acts, but impels their acts for a wise purpose, which will be seen sooner or later.

THE HUMAN SOUL NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS ACTS.

Q.—You consider a human soul responsible for its acts on earth? A.—Yes and no.

Mr. Beach—Well, we have had that answer before [a laugh] and it has bothered us a great deal.

Witness—I will answer you then without the yes. No, Sir; no human soul is responsible for its acts, because no human soul is responsible for its birth; no human soul is responsible for any act, because if you lift your hand in that manner [raising her arm] you do not know the effect it has upon this or any other place on the earth, or upon any human being; you do not know the effect of a single word or act upon any human soul, and therefore you are not responsible.

Q.—You don't believe in free agency? A.—Agency and freedom are two words that are so diametrically opposed to each other that I can't understand that they belong together.

Q.—Because it is governed by your answer that you don't believe in the personal responsibility of human action? A.—No, Sir, I don't.

Q.—That is, no matter what a person may do on this earth, there is no just responsibility? A.—Yes, Sir, there is a just responsibility, in this wise: If any human soul believes in God, and asks to be protected from evil, or, rather, from undeveloped spirits, and is joined unto the divine spirit of God, or, rather, as our Lord and Master said, "Grafted into the true vine, which is the Son of God," then no evil can approach him; if any human soul will ask to be protected through our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, then it will be protected, and in that wise they are responsible.

Q.—Did you say that every human soul is under the influence of this circling band of human spirits? A.—That God appoints; yes, Sir.

Q.—And then things which are blessed in the first instance become injurious only by the permission of the Lord? A.—I don't think they become injurious, because when anybody's spiritual vision is upon that act they will see that all evil is only a manner of growth; that the Lord permits every human soul to act only for their own glory, and for their special good sooner or later.

Q.—That is, if a man acts badly it is a sort of bodily discipline to make him better? A.—No, Sir, I did not say that; that is your words not mine.

Q.—I only supposed that to be the result of your principles? A.—No, Sir. I only meant to say that God sees the nature of every human being's life, and just as he first gives every little flower just exactly what it needs for its best growth, so God, the Heavenly Father, gives every human soul just exactly the discipline of life and experience that that human soul needs, not to glorify God, but to develop that human soul into its highest and best and noblest possibility.

Q.—You believe in fore-ordination? A.—Not as the Church teaches.

Mr. Beach—No, I don't suppose you do.

Witness—I believe in reincarnation.

Q.—Well, I understand that you are a medium, as you believe, through whom the departed spirits communicate to the visible, material world? A.—Yes, Sir; I am.

A DEPARTED SPIRIT BREATHING OVER MR. BEECHER.

Q.—You have no doubt of it? A.—I have no more doubt of it than that God lives or that you are questioning me now; it is not a belief, it is knowledge; I not only know that they communicate with me, but I see them plainly; I have seen a spirit breathe over you while you are talking to me.

Q.—Is that one of the good or bad ones? A.—I don't know, except I think it was the spirit of a daughter.

Mr. Beach—Well, I have got one of that kind. Passing from that subject—

Witness—I am willing to linger on that subject because I am interested in that more than I am in any other.

Mr. Beach—I have no doubt it is very interesting listening to your views, it relieves me from a great deal of responsibility. When were you divorced from Mr. Daniels? A.—In the month of March.

Q.—1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were you married to Mr. Palmer? A.—In a few days afterward—perhaps a few weeks afterward; it was a very short time, however.

Q.—Have you any sympathy with the socialist doctrines of the times, Mrs. Palmer? A.—If you tell me what you mean by that then I will answer your question.

Q.—I judge, Madam, from the fact of obtaining a divorce and being married to your present husband you believe in the propriety and the sanctity of the marriage relation? A.—Most certainly, and always have done.

SHE HAS NO SYMPATHY WITH FREE-LOVE DOCTRINES—HER VIEWS ON DIVORCE.

Q.—And you have no sort of sympathy or countenance for what is called free-love doctrines? A.—No, Sir, and never had.

Q.—That is, indiscriminate association? A.—The only sympathy that I had with the doctrine of free love is that I believe that a man and a woman should live happily together, that is, husbands and wives should do all that lies in their power to make each other happy and live happy in this life, and after both have tried and done their best and it becomes utterly impossible in the nature of things for them to live together happily, then I believe in their separating legally, and, if they choose, reuniting then with others, and if they have others to love to become united with them in legal bonds.

Q.—You believe, then, in an honest and serious effort for a happy association? A.—I most certainly do.

Q.—And if that can't be accomplished, if there is invincible uncongeniality in the husband and wife, you believe in a separation? A.—I believe in a legal separation; I believe in no other separation save a legal separation of husband and wife; I don't believe in any promiscuity either in marriage or out of marriage.

Q.—Take your own State, for instance, where the divorce is only allowed as an absolute divorce for adultry, how would you get your two uncongenial spirits apart according to the law? A.—Well, I don't know how to answer that, because I don't know the question you are asking; I don't want to suppose any question; I want you to ask whatever question you desire to ask in plain English.

Q.—Where did you obtain your divorce? A.—Here in this city.

Q.—On the ground of adultery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Suppose a case of uncongenial association of husband and wife, where it was impossible for them to live happily together and no pretense of adultery upon either side, have you any theory then as to what should be the practice of the two? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Well, what is it? A.—My view is that they should go straight to the Legislature and have an act passed that shall enable men and women to separate decently, just as they came together decently, without one or the other becoming a criminal party to a divorce.

Q.—Suppose the Legislature would not grant it? A.—I would get a petition to go from Maine to Georgia and get every unhappy man and woman to get the Legislature to pass the act.

Q.—Suppose, after all, the Legislature would not consent, what then would you do? A.—I cannot suppose any impossibility.

Q.—You would get rid of the association in some way? A.—No, Sir; if there was no way of getting away from it legally and rightfully, I would stick by it, and ask God to help me to bear it.

Mr. Beach—That would be very honest.

Q.—I understand you to say that you became acquainted with Mr. Tilton about the last of January or first of February, 1871? A.—I did not form his acquaintance; I saw him.

Q.—You were introduced to him, and conversed with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About that date you saw and conversed with him both at the *Golden Age* office and at Mrs. Woodhull's business office in New-York? A.—I don't know whether it was the *Golden Age* office. Mrs. Woodhull asked me to go and call with her upon Mr. Tilton.

WHERE SHE FIRST SAW MR. TILTON.

Q.—I only want to fix the point where you

Continued on page nine.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000	Del. & H. C.,'94	106½
300	Canton	68
500	Western Union.c.	77⅞
600	do	77⅞
500	do	77¾
950	do	77⅝
700	do	77¾
100	St. L. & Kan. C.	42⅞
200	do	42¾
700	do	43
400	Am. Dist. Tel	28
1200	Pacific Mail	44⅜
500	do.......b3.	44½
300	do.......s3.	44⅜
200	do	44¼
300	do	44⅜
900	do	44½
200	Tol. & Wabash	16¼
100	do	16⅛
500	do	16
100	do.........c.	16¼
1200	Erie Railway	31⅝
1000	do	31½
500	do	31⅜
400	do	31¼
400	do.......s3.	31⅛
600	do.......s3.	31
1900	do	31⅛
1700	do	31¼
100	At. & Pac. Pf....c.	15¾
200	do	15¾
100	do	15½
500	Lake Shore	71½
3000	do	71⅜
3600	do	71½
600	do.......s3.	71½
300	do	71⅝
100	do	71¾
800	do	71⅝
100	Han. & St. J.	25
100	do......b60.	25⅛
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	51½
100	do	51¾
100	Kansas Pacific	26½
400	do	26¾
100	Ohio & Miss	27⅜
300	North-western	42⅜
100	do	42½
200	do	42⅜
50	do	42⅝
400	do	42½
100	do......s3.	42⅜
100	do	42½
200	do	42⅝
100	do......s3.	42⅝
1500	Union Pacific	77½
1000	do	77⅜
500	do.........c.	77¼
800	do	77⅛
200	do.........c.	77
3300	do	77
400	do	76⅞
1100	do	77
2400	do......b3.	77¼
500	do.........c.	77⅛
500	do	77
300	do	76⅞
200	do	76½
1000	do	76¾
500	do	77
100	do	76⅞
300	do......s3.	76¾
200	do	76⅞
200	do	77
300	do	77⅛
100	do.........c.	77⅛
1700	do	77¼
700	do......b3.	77⅜
1000	do.........c.	77¼
200	do	77
100	do.........c.	76⅞
100	Panama	158
200	do	159
100	do	160
10	do	158
100	do	161
100	do	162
300	do	166
100	do	170
200	do	172
100	do	168

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81,R.	122
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N...b. c.	121⅞
12,000	do.......12.	121¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '65, N....12.	121⅜
$14,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '67.......12.	122⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s,'81, C.	117¼
3,000	U.S. 5s.10-40C.	117⅛
1,500	do	117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	100
10,000	do	100⅛
5,000	Tenn 6s, N. se.	51
8,000	N.Y.St.7s, B.R.	108¾
1,000	B.,H. & E. Gtd.	35
6,000	N. J. C.1st Con.	106¼
3,000	do......b. c.	106¼
5,000	Chi.&N.W.Con.	95
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.	86½
8,000	do	86¾
1,000	D.,L. & W. C'v.	120
5,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	113⅛
10,000	do	113¼
15,000	do	113⅜
4,000	Ohio & M Con.	98½
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	78
8,000	Am. D.I.Co. 7s.	104
2,000	North Mo. 1st.	89
5,000	C.P. 1st S.J.br.	93
1,000	C.P.1stC.&O.br	94¼
3,000	U.P.R. 1st.b.c.	100¾
10,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	97⅞
5,000	U. P. S. F.s60.	93
1,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st Caron. br.	80
1,000	P. R. of Mo.2d.	82
7,000	C.,C. & I.C.1st.	50½
3,000	do	50⅝
1,000	B. & S.Ill. 1st.	97
1,000	T.&W.Con.C'v.	41¼
25,000	L.& N.Con.'98.	88½
20,000	D.&H.C.7s.'94.	106⅝
6,000	S.P.R.b's.of Mo.	72½
500	in Saturday's list should have been	72
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99
15	Bank of N. Am.	101
200	Canton Co.	69
100	do	69½
100	do.....b. c.	68½
100	do	69
100	Con. Coal....b. c.	46
100	Quick. M. Co.b.c.	19½
100	do	19
10	Del. & H. Can.b.c.	119
100	do	119
100	Atl &P.Tel.b.c.s3.	26½
2100	W. Un. Tel..b. c.	77¾
600	do	77⅞
1000	do	78
2000	do	78⅛
100	do.......s3.	78
100	do.........c.	78⅛
1200	do	78
500	do	77⅞
100	U. S. Express	61
200	do......b. c.	60
100	do.....s60.	60
10	do	59¾
100	do	60
125	American Ex.	64½
20	do......b. c.	64½
600	Pac. M. S. Co.b.c.	44½
750	do	44⅝
1100	do	44¾
2900	do	44⅝
200	do.........c.	44⅝
200	do.......s3.	44½
1000	do	44½
300	do	44⅝
1000	Erie R'way...b.c.	31¼
1100	do......s3.	31⅛
900	do......s3.	31
700	do......b3.	31¼
300	do......s10.	31⅛
1200	do	31⅛
100	do......s10.	31
1600	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	71½
600	do......b3.	71½
500	do......b3.	71⅝
400	do	71¾
600	do	71⅝
1800	do	71½
800	do......s3.	71½
1500	do	71⅝
30	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	102½
110	do	102⅝
200	Ill. Central..b. c.	104
200	Panama.....b. c.	166
50	do	164
100	do	169
100	do	167
100	do	166¾
100	do	168
50	do	167
100	do	168
200	do	166
140	do	165
15	do	163
100	Union Pac....b. c.	77
800	do	76⅞
100	do.........c.	76¾
500	do.........c.	76⅞
700	do......b3.	77
700	do......b3.	77⅜
100	do.........c.	77⅜
1100	do......b3.	77½
200	do	77¼
100	do	77
200	do	76⅞
500	do	77
400	do	76¾
500	do......s3.	76⅝
1200	do......s3.	76½
100	do	76½
700	do	76⅝
900	do	76¾
100	do	76⅞
300	do......b3.	77
100	N. J. Central.b.c.	114½
40	Clev. & P. Gt'd	92⅛
200	do......b. c.	92⅛
1600	Chi. & N. W.b c.	42½
500	do......b3.	42½
1100	do	42⅜
100	do......s3.	42½
1500	do	42⅛
1200	do	42
400	do	41⅞
100	do	41¾
800	do	41⅞
100	do.........c.	41⅞
200	do	42
100	C.,M.& St.P.b.c.c.	37⅜
100	do......b3.	37⅜
100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	57¾
200	T., W. & W.b.c.s3.	16⅛
100	do	16¼
100	do.........c.	16¼
300	do......s3.	16⅛
20	Mor. & Essex.b.c.	103½
5	P.,Ft.W.&C.Gt.b.c	97
35	do	96⅝
100	Chi. & Alt...b. c.	104
100	do	104¼
10	do	104¾
400	D., L. & W...b. c.	118
100	do.....b60.	118
10	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	24¾
300	do	25¼
400	do	25⅜
100	H. & St Jo.Pf.b.c.	30¼
500	Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	15½
100	St.L.,K.C.&N.Pf.b.c	42
200	do	43
100	Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	51¾
400	do......b3.	51⅝
200	do	51½
100	do......b3.	51¾
100	do	51¾
100	Kan. Pac.....b. c.	26¼
100	do......s3.	26⅜
200	do......s10.	25⅞
200	do......s10.	26¼
300	do	26¼
30	do	26
300	do	26½
500	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	27½
10	do	27¾
100	do......s3.	27⅜
100	do	27½
500	do......s3.	27⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

2000	North Mo. 1st.	89
5000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	95
5000	Un. Pac. 1st.	100⅞
6000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	113¾
100	Canton	70
1100	Western Union.	77½
100	do......b3.	77⅝
500	do	77½
700	Pacific Mail	44½
300	do	44⅜
200	Erie Railway	31
600	do......s3.	30⅞
300	do	30⅞
2700	do	30¾
600	do	30⅝
100	Lake Shore....s3.	71¼
2500	do	71¼
500	do......s3.	71⅛
1000	do	71⅛
1500	do......s3.	71
1800	do	71
600	do......s3.	70⅞
200	do......b3.	71
800	do	70⅞
100	Rock Island	103⅝
88	do	103¾
1400	Union Pacific	76⅞
200	do	76¾
500	do	76⅝
400	do	76¾
300	North-west'n Pf.	54½
1700	North-western	41⅝
200	do	41¾
600	do	41⅝
100	St. Paul	36⅞
100	do......s3.	36⅝
300	do	36½
100	do	36⅝
400	Tol. & Wab....s3.	16
200	do	16
100	do.........c.	16
100	At. & Pac. Pref.	15¾
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	51¾
100	Ohio & Miss	27¼
200	do	27⅛
200	do	27
500	do	27⅛
100	do......b10.	27⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '64	117½
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	120⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '65	118¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '65, new	121¼
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	122⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '68	122
10,000	U. S. 10-40s, R.	116
30,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	117¼
5,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	124¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Conn. 6s.	107
1,000	Cen.P.1st,Cal. & Or'gn Br'ch.	94⅛
2,000	West'n P. bds.	97½
1,000	do	98
2,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	83¾
2,000	do	83½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	100¾
10,000	U. P. S. F. b. c.	93¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st. C.	115
3,000	H.& St.Jo.8s,C.	84½
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, N.	113
5,000	O. & M. Con. B.	99
100	Canton Co. b.c.	69⅞
100	do	70
100	C.C'l of Md.b.c.	46
100	do	46⅜
2,000	M. & E. 1st.	114
5,000	Har. 1st, 7s, C.	113¾
3,000	do	114
14,000	L.& N. Con.'98.	88½
2,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	29¼
20,000	D.&H.C.,7s,'94.	106⅝
10,000	H. R. 2d S. F.	110
100	Mar. L. & M'g ass'mt paid	7¼
500	At. & P. Tel.b. c.	26¾
200	West'n U. Tel.b.c.	77⅝
600	do	77½
700	do	77⅝
900	do	77¾
100	do.........c.	77¾
2400	do	77⅞
600	Pac.M. S.S.Co.b.c.	44⅝
700	do	44⅜
400	do	44⅞
3200	do	45
2500	do	45⅛
400	do......b3.	45¼
1000	do	45¼
1300	do	45⅜
500	do......b3.	45½
500	do......s3.	45⅜
1200	do	45¼
800	do......b3.	45⅜
100	do......s3.	45¼
1500	do	45⅜
600	do......b3.	45½
1700	do	45½
1000	do	45⅝
100	C. & R. I.b. c. s3.	103½
200	do	103½
10	N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c.	102⅝
3800	Erie R'way..b. c.	30¾
1100	do......s3.	30⅝
2600	do	30¾
300	do......s3.	30¾
2800	do......b3.	30⅞
4500	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	71
100	do.....b15.	71
1100	do......s3.	70⅞
1500	do	70⅞
1000	do	71
2700	do	71⅛
900	do......b3.	71⅛
500	do......b3.	71¼
100	do......s4.	71⅛
200	D., L. & W.b.c.b3.	120
700	do	120
500	Harlem.........b. c.	132
500	Un. Pac.......b c.	76⅞
1600	do	77
100	do......s3.	77
200	do	77⅛
200	C. & N. W....b. c.	41⅝
100	do.........c.	41¾
300	do	41⅞
200	do	41¾
2200	do	41⅞
100	C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	54½
35	N. J. Cen......b.c.	115
300	C. M. & St. P.b. c.	36½
300	do	36¾
300	do......b3.	36⅞
600	T., W. & W...b. c.	15⅞
600	do......b3.	16
100	do......b10.	16
300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	27⅜
100	do.....s30.	27¼
80	M. & E.......b. c.	103
20	do	103⅛
100	H. & St.Jo.....b. c.	25½
100	P. R. of Mo..b. c.	51¾
100	A. & P. Pf....b. c.	15⅝
300	do	15¾
300	K. Pac ...b. c. s3.	26¼
300	do	26
9	U. S. Ex......b. c.	60¼
50	Amer. Ex.b. c. b3.	64½
1000	Quick. M'g. b. c.	20

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5000	So.Pac.bs.Mo.	74
8000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	95½
100	Con. coal b3.	47
100	Mar osa L & M.	6
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	90
70	N.Y.C.& Hudson	102½
40	do	102¼
700	Western Un. s3.	77¾
200	do	77¾
1000	do......b3.	77⅞
400	do......s3.	77¾
500	do	77¾
100	Union Pacific	77⅛
500	do	77
100	do	76⅞
300	do	76¾
500	do	77
500	do	77⅛
100	Pacific Mail b3.	45¾
100	do	45⅝
400	do.........c.	45½
500	do	45½
100	do	45⅜
100	do	45½
1200	do	45⅝
2500	do	45½
1800	do	45⅜
800	do......s3.	45¼
1400	do	45⅜
300	do......b3.	45½
400	Pacific R. of Mo.	52
100	Atlantic & Pac.P.	15⅝
200	Kansas Pacific	25½
100	do	25¼
200	do	25
100	St. L. & Kan. C.	42
1400	Lake Shore	71
1600	do	70⅞
3700	do	70¾
1600	do	70⅞
500	do......s3.	70¾
800	do......s3.	70⅝
500	do	70⅝
1000	do......s3.	70½
2600	do	70⅜
500	do......s60.	70
4000	do	70¼
100	do	70⅜
800	do......s3.	70¼
600	Erie Railway	30¾
500	do......s3.	30⅝
200	Illinois Cen. b3.	106
100	North-western	41¾
200	do......b3.	41⅞
100	do	41¾
3200	do	41⅝
100	North-west'n Pf.	54⅛
100	St. Paul	36¾
400	do	36⅝
100	St. Paul Pf.	56⅞
100	do......b10.	57
100	do	56⅞
300	Del., Lac.& Wes.	120
9	do	120¼
200	Tol. & Wab.	15⅞
100	do......b10.	16
600	do......s3.	15¾
100	do	15¾
60	Fort Wayne	97
1300	Ohio & Miss	27⅜
400	do	27¼

MONDAY, April 26—P. M.

The great feature of the day in financial circles was the unusually active demand for railroad shares and bonds for investment, resulting in a steady improvement in prices. The continued ease in money and the belief that low rates of interest will prevail for some time to come, have led to large purchases by corporations and individual capitalists; and this movement was more marked to-day than for a long while past. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Harlem, New-Jersey Central, and Illinois Central advanced 1 to 2 ℘ cent., and were firmly held at the close. Panama rose from 158 to 172, and reacted to 168 before the final call. After a recovery to 169 the price dropped to 165, sales, and at the close the stock was offered at 161. New-York Central was stereotyped at 102⅝. Union Pacific fell off from 77⅛ to 76½, but afterward recovered to 77¼, the closing price. The advance was assisted by a statement that the earnings on the 23d inst. showed an increase of $11,637 over those of the same date last year, notwithstanding the recent obstructions to traffic on the road. Pacific Mail ranged from 44¼ to 44¾ until the second call, when, under an active buying movement, the price rose to 45⅝. Missouri Pacific advanced to 52⅛ and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 15¾. Kansas Pacific was strong at the opening and advanced to 26¾, but at the close sold at 25. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern preferred rose to 43 and closed at 42, as on Saturday. Western Union advanced to 78⅛, fell off to 77⅜, and closed at a partial recovery. The weak spots of the market were Lake Shore, North-west, St. Paul, and Erie, which declined ⅝ to 1½ ℘ cent. Lake Shore was especially weak and declined to 70¼. Among the miscellaneous shares Canton advanced from 68 to 70, and Consolidation Coal from 46 to 47⅛. The market was firm in the final dealings.

The money market was characterized by extreme ease, the ruling rates for call loans having been 3@3½ ℘ cent., with exceptions at 2½, and firmer. In discounts the rates for prime names were 5 to 6½ ℘ cent., according to the date of maturity. The demand for this grade of mercantile paper continues large, the banks being among the principal buyers. The demand is stimulated by the belief, which is now general, that the loan market will be very easy at low rates of interest for some time to come.

The foreign advices were not important. The London market was firm and prices were without especial change, Consols for money closing at 93⅞@94; do. account at 94; 1865s, old, at 105¼@105½; 1867s at 108½; 10-40s at 103½, and new 5s at 102½. The sterling exchange market was firm, but without any change in rates, actual business having been at $4 87¼@$4 87½ and $4 90¼@$4 90½ for bankers' long and demand sterling, respectively. Gold presented no feature of interest, and the dealings were very limited. The earliest registered sales were at 115⅜, and were followed by a decline to 115⅛, the final transactions being at the intermediate quotation. At the opening, gold loans were made flat, and at 1 per cent. for carrying, but afterward borrowers paid 1-64 and 2 ℘ cent. for the use of cash gold.

Government bonds, with the exception of currency 6s, which reacted to 124¼, were stronger again to-day, 1865s, new, and 1867s having been in particular request. The latter sold as high as 122⅞ for coupon. Railroad mortgages were strong, with a decided improvement in many instances. The demand was large for the old and well-established issues, some of which are scarce. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible led in point of advance, selling as high as 120. New-York Central coupon firsts rose to 115, Harlem coupon firsts to 113⅜, Morris and Essex firsts to 114, Hudson River sinking fund to 110, and New-Jersey Central first, new, to 114. Union Pacifics sold at 100¾@100⅞ for firsts, 97⅞ for land grants, and 93¾ for sinking funds. Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch, sold at 93, California and Oregon Branch at 94⅛@94¼, and Western Pacifics at 97½@98. State bonds were dull.

In the official statement of the specie shipments for last week the steam-ship Servia was omitted, which took out $366,000. This, with the amount reported, makes the total shipment for the week $2,279,259, of which, $1,777,000 was American Gold coin, $419,800 Spanish coin, and the remainder silver.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

Gold receipts	$652,450 00
Gold payments	464,759 62
Gold balance	60,381,309 77
Currency receipts	1,240,512 33
Currency payments	1,560,213 61
Currency balance	41,568,538 34
Customs	560,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, Coupon	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	119⅛	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	122⅝	122⅞
American Gold	115⅜	115¼
Bills on London 60, ds.	$4 87¼@$4 87½	$4 87¼@4 87½
New-York Central	102¼	102⅝
Rock Island	103¾	103⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅝	45½
St. Paul	37¾	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	57	56⅞
Western Union	78	77¾
Union Pacific	77½	77¼
Lake Shore	71¾	70¼
Wabash	16¼	15¾
North-western	42⅞	41⅝
North-western Preferred	55	54⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	117	120
New-Jersey Central	113¾	116
Panama	158	161
Erie	31⅜	30⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27¼
C., C. and I. C.	6	6
Harlem	131	132½

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102⅝	102⅝	435
Harlem	132½	132	500
Erie	31⅝	30⅝	36,300
New-Jersey Railroad	130	130	130
Lake Shore	71¾	70¼	53,500
Wabash	16¼	15¾	4,500
North-western	42⅝	41⅝	18,900
North-western Preferred	54½	54⅛	400
Rock Island	103⅝	103½	488
Canton	70	68	1,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¼	36½	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	57¾	56⅞	240
Pittsburg	92⅛	92⅛	1,700
Del., Lack. & Western	120	118	135
New-Jersey Central	116	114½	130
Del. & Hud. Canal	119	119	100
Illinois Central	106	104	100
Union Pacific	77½	76½	500
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	15¾	15	1,500
Consol. Coal	47	46	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25⅜	25	716
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	30¾	30¾	100
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅝	27⅛	5,800
Missouri Pacific	52⅛	51½	1,700
Panama	172	158	2,540
Western Union	78⅛	77⅜	25,000
Atlantic & Pacific Tele.	26¾	26½	700
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44¼	59,500
Quicksilver	20	19	1,200
Chicago & Alton	104¼	104	300
Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	90	90	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64½	64½	195
United States Express	60	59	210
Kansas Pacific	26¾	25	2,600
St. L., K. C. & Mo. Pref.	43	42	1,700

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124¼	124⅜	5-20s, '65, n.,c.	121¾	122
6s, '81, r.	121⅞	122	5 20s, '67, r.	121⅝	122
6s, '81, c.	123⅛	123⅜	5-20s, '67, c.	122¾	123
5-20s, '62, r.	112¼	..	5-20s, '68, r.	121⅞	122¼
5-20s, '62, c.	119	119¼	5-20s, '68, c.	122⅝	123
5 20s, '64, r.	117½	118	10 40s, r.	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, '64, c.	120⅞	121⅛	10-40s, c.	116¾	117
5-20s, '65, r.	118¾	119	5s, '81, r.	115½	115¾
5-20s, '65, c.	123	123½	5s, '81, c.	117⅛	117¼
5-20s, '65 n.,r.	121¼	121¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $255,000 for interest, and $119,200 for called bonds. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$19,259,000
Gold balances	905,750
Currency balances	1,046,229

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$90,181,652
Currency balances	3,590,608
Gold exchanges	7,900,976
Gold balances	1,032,954

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s	39	N. C. Fund'g A., '66.	13
Georgia 7s, new b'ds	97½	N. C. Fund'g A., '68.	12½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	92	N. C. N. B., J. & J.	10
Georgia 7s, Gold b'ds	91	N. C. N. B., A. & O.	9
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. S. T., class 1	4
Kentucky 6s	101½	N. C. S. T., class 2	3¾
Louisiana 6s	36	N. C. S. T., class 3	3¾
La. new bonds	36	Ohio 6s, '75	101
La. 6s, new Fl. D't.	36	Ohio 6s, '81	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	36	Ohio 6s, '86	108
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	36	Rhode Island 6s	107⅛
La. 8s, Lev. b. of '75.	37	South Carolina 6s	33
Missouri 6s, due '76.	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	32⅝
Missouri 6s, due '77.	99	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32
Missouri 6s, due '78.	99	S. C. Fund'g A., '66.	32
Missouri 6s, due '79.	99	S. C. L. C.'89, J. & J.	32½
Missouri 6s, due '80.	99	S. C. L. C.'89, A.& O.	32
F'd'g b'ds, due '94-'95	99½	S. C. 7s, '88	33¼
Long b'ds,'81to'91 in.	100⅛	S. C. non-fund'ble bs.	6
Han.&St.Jo.,due '75.	101¼	Tennessee 6s, old	69
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76.	101½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cou.	50
Han.&St.Jo.,due '86.	99½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	69
Han.&St.Jo.,due '87.	99⅝	Tenn. 6s, N. B., ex C.	50
N. Y. B. bounty l'n.	108¼	Tenn. 6s, N. B., N.S.	50
N. Y. C. bounty l'n.	108⅜	Texas 6s, '76	95
N. Y. 6s, gold C., '87.	115	Virginia 6s, old	34
N. Y. 6s, gold L., '83.	115	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	34
N. Y. 6s, gold L., '91.	115	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	34
N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju.	20¾	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	60
N. C. 6s, A. & O.	20¾	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd cou.	54½
N.C.N.C.R.J. & J.	50	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d S.	40½
N.C.N.C.R.A. & O.	50	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8¾
N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J	39	Dist. of C. 3-65s, 1924.	68⅝
N,C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O	39		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq., 1st bds.	110	Cleve., P. & A. O. B.	101½
Alb. & Susq., 2d bds.	103½	Detroit, M. & T. Bds.	101
Bost., H. & Erie, 1st.	29¼	Kalamazoo&W.P.1st	85
B.,H.&E., guarant'd.	35	Lake Shore Div.Bds.	100¾
B.,C.R.&M., 1st 7s, g.	32	Lake Sh. Cons.R 1st.	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	44	Lake Sh. Cons. C.2d.	96
C.&Ohio 6s, ex coup.	36	Mich. C. Con. 7s,1902.	105
C.&Alt. Sinking Fd.	105½	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F.	112
Chicago & Alt., 1st.	113½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Chicago & Alt., inc.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102¼
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102⅛
La. & Mo. 1st g.	91½	N.Y.C. & H.R.1st,C.	115
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	101½	N.Y.C. & H.R.1st,R.	113½
C., B.&Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	113⅛	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.	109
C.,B.&Q. Con. M. 7s.	105¼	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	113¼
C., R. Island & Pac.	108½	North Missouri 1st.	88⅝
C.R.R. of N.J. 1st, n.	111	Ohio &Miss.Con.S.F.	99
C.R.R. of N. J. 1st c.	106	Ohio & Miss Consol.	98½
C.R.R of N. J., c. c.	113⅜	Ohio & Miss.2d Con.	77⅝
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	103	Cen. Pacific G. Bds.	102¾
Mil.&St. Paul 1st 8s, P. D.	108¼	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	94
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10, P. D.	92¼	Western Pacific bds.	97⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. C. & M.	83½	Un. Pacific 1st bds.	100¾
C. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Un. Pac. L. G., 7s.	97¾
C. & N. W. Int. bs.	104	Un. Pacific S. F.	93¼
C. & N. W. Ex. bs.	90	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.	95
C. & W. 1st.	99⅛	P. R. of Mo., 1st C. b.	80
Gal. & Chi. 2d.	103⅜	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	101
Penin. 1st, Conv.	96½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	120	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	106⅝
Mor. & Es. 1st.	113	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100
Mor. & Es. 2d.	106¼	C. & P. Con. S. F.	106½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	104	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.	102
Erie 1st, Ext.	107	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	97¼
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.	101	C., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	50
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.	100	C., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	18
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.	96¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	92¼
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.	97½	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	79
Long Dock bonds.	104½	B. & S. I. R. 1st., 8s.	97
B., N. Y. & E.1st, '77.	90	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	55
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	82
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	61¾
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	83½	Tol. & Wabash 2d.	56
M. So. 7 per ct. 2d.	104⅛	T. & W. Con. Conv.	41
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7℘ct.	108½	Han. & Naples 1st.	42½
Cle. & Tol. S. F.	107½	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	79
Cleve. & Tol. N. B.	102	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.	57
		Q. & Tol. 1st, 1890.	52½
		Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st.	51

Ann the following for City Bank shares:

America'	153	Mechanics'	145
American Exch'ge	116	Mercantile	108
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	124
Commerce	118	Merch'ts' Exch'ge	101½
Continental	93	Metropolitan	133
Corn Exchange	132	New-York	133¼
First National	200	North America	100
Gallatin National	128	Park	150
German-American	91	Peoples'	140
Germania	115	Republic	99½
Grocers'	99½	State of New-York	115
Imp'rs' & Traders'	195	Tradesmen's	145
Irving	130	Union	141
Manhattan	150		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	....
City 6s, new	106¾	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅛	63¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	31	32
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	....

The American Exchange National Bank of this City will pay the interest on the War Bounty Loan bonds of the State of Michigan, due May 1.

The Union National Bank has declared a dividend of five ℘ cent., payable May 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	23	Moss, bales	54
Beans, bbls	380	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Bees-wax, pkgs	11	Lubricating-oil, bbls	120
Dried Fruits, pkgs	17	Pecans, pkgs	16
Eggs, bbls	5,456	Pea-nuts, bags	354
Candles, pkgs	400	Resin, bbls	2,487
Cotton, bales	1,784	Spirits Turp., bbls	30
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	660	Rice, pkgs	710
Oat-meal, bbls	610	Butter, pkgs	2,298
Flour, bbls	11,599	Cheese, pkgs	1,259
Meal, bbls	600	Beef, pkgs	53
Meal, bags	367	Pork, bbls	65
Wheat, bushels	70,780	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,715
Corn, bushels	108,300	Lard, pkgs	707
Oats, bushels	44,600	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,087
Malt, bushels	3,125	Skins, bales	90
Peas, bushels	2,800	Starch, pkgs	2,471
Flax, bales	65	Stearine, pkgs	65
Flax-seed, bags	13	Tallow, pkgs	115
Grease, pkgs	21	Tow, bales	50
Hemp, bales	28	Tea, pkgs	800
Hops, bales	42	Tobacco, hhds	473
Hides, No.	3,093	Tobacco, pkgs	1,836
Hides, bdls	521	Wool, bales	19
Leather, sides	16,913	Whisky, bbls	370
Molasses, bbls	1,075		

CANDLES—Have been very moderately inquired for, yet have been quoted nominally steady; Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ℘ ℔.

COAL—The demand has been quite active for the season for nearly all kinds of stock, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited, of Anthracite unusually so, with values quoted firm throughout. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 57@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Holders have been quite firm in their views, with reduced supplies available; but the demand has been less active, and no invoice dealing of importance have been reported. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 14,751 bags; sales, 24,478 bags; stock of Rio, in first hands here this evening, 23,622 bags; at Baltimore, 12,989 bags; at Hampton Roads, 15,600 bags, and at Galveston, 3,000 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rico, 17½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c. ℘ ℔., gold.

COTTON—The main call for early delivery has been for export account, and this inquiry has been good, on the basis of current rates. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,365 bales, (of which 2,120 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 2,160 bales to shippers, 114 bales to spinners, and 91 bales to speculators. And subsequently 600 bales for export....For forward delivery the business has been more extensive, opening weaker, under free offerings of May notices, which, however, were quite liberally purchased, leading to a rally in values, which were quoted up 1-16c.@3-32c. ℘ ℔. Subsequently the market again yielded about 1-16c. ℘ ℔., influenced in part by reports of less favorable private accounts from Liverpool, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were on Saturday evening and 31,000 bales to-day, with 3,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; May, 16 5-32c.; June, 16 7-16c.; July, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; August, 16 27-32c.; September, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; October, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; November, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; December, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; January at 16 7-32c.@16¼c., ℘ ℔.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,784 bales, of which 193 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,538 bales, against 5,863 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 6,827 bales, against 8,762 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,289,244 bales, against 3,551,071 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 8,469 bales; to the Continent, 331 bales. Stock in New-York, 188,924 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 505,820 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification.

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light request within the range of from $2 25@$2 40, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite limited demand and quoted rather easier in price. The export inquiry has been light, and the few bids for desirable lines 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. under the views of sellers. The home trade call has been, as a rule, confined to small lots wanted for prompt use. The better qualities of Superfine have been scarce, and having been in fair request, chiefly for the provinces, have been quoted exceptionally firm. The sales since our last have been 10,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 70@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 @$5 30, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85, mainly at $5 35@$5 60; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80; Western Trade and Family Extra Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $5 30@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 75@$6 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,450 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range....Southern Flour has been inactive within our revised range. Holders have been offering stock rather more freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 80 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more request, within the range of from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 420 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been comparatively quiet since our last, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, is slow of sale at from $1 35@$1 85 ℘ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring wheat has been comparatively quiet, and again quoted about 1c. a bushel lower. The export demand has been very moderate. Some inquiry has been noted for milling purposes. The offerings, though not large, have been in excess of the more urgent requirements of buyers. Winter wheat has been lightly dealt in, the meagre offerings of the better qualities, and the high prices claimed operating against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 30 for inferior to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 19@$1 20 for No. 2 North-west Spring, car lots; $1 20@$1 21 for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with $1 21 reported as bid for strictly prime; $1 23 for about prime Iowa car stock; $1 15@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 37 for Amber Illinois, (5,000 bushels,) in store, taken for milling, and within the previous range for Red and White Western. And for this week's arrival, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, for export, on private terms, quoted at about $1 20 ℘ bushel....New Corn has been in less demand, and quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, closing dull. The export inquiry has been comparatively light. The somewhat firmer range of ocean freights has been against the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,500 bushels at 90c.@92c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 91c.@92c. for fair to prime, afloat, closing with 91c. reported as the best bid; 92c.@92½c. for new Yellow Western; 92c., in part, for new White do....Old Mixed Western Corn has been very quiet, with 91c. reported as the best bid, in store. ....Rye again lower, and without much activity; 4,000 bushels State sold at $1 04; Canada, in bond, quoted at 95c.@97c....Barley quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for prime. Sales have been made of 2,000 bushels Canada West at $1 52½; 10,000 bushels do. (reported) at $1 53; and 4,000 bushels Danubian in store, at $1 35 ℘ bushel, closing out the whole of the available supply of the latter....Barley Malt has been in light demand, with Canada West quoted at $1 50@$1 65, cash and time, with sales of 4,000 bushels at $50, (cash: new Western at $1 45; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do., at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel....Canada Peas scarce and wanted; last sold for delivery by May 10, at $1 22 ℘ bushel....Oats have been moderately active at rather lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels at 73c.@75c. for fair ordinary to prime Mixed Western; 75c.@76½c. for poor to very good White do.; 75c.@76c. for White State, car lots....Feed has been in moderate request in a jobbing way, within the range of $23@$29 ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in rather more request, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw has been very quiet since our last within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔. ....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 1,028,476 bushels Wheat, 1,708,626 bushels Corn, 24,637 bushels Rye, 36,190 bushels Barley, 216,376 bushels Malt, 778 bushels Peas, 597,346 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Barley, and Oats, with an increase in that of Malt in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 4,071,845 bushels, as against 5,466,870 bushels last Monday, and 1,617,588 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1875, April 26.	1875, April 19.	1874. April 27.
Wheat, bushels	1,708,626	1,222,310	456,227
Corn, bushels	1,028,476	1,897,778	146,074
Oats, bushels	597,346	665,281	385,116
Barley, bushels	36,190	50,930	132,005
Rye, bushels	24,637	24,638	25,839
Peas, bushels	778	778	348
Malt, bushels	216,376	210,320	44,091
Grand total	3,612,429	4,072,025	1,159,700

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, yet quoted firm as to price.

HARDWARE—Has been in good request in most lines, and quoted steady.

HEMP—Trade has been very dull in this line. Holders have been claiming previous prices, but the demand has been light. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅜c., gold, ℘ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℘ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., $180@$185, currency, ℘ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2 3-16c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 309 Mexican, 798 Wet-salted Texas, and 456 Dry Texas Kips on private terms.

MOLASSES—Business in the line of invoices of foreign has been quite dull since our last. The offerings have been very light. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for refining goods, but the very full prices claimed have impeded negotiations. A cargo of 331 hhds., 27 tcs., and 5 bbls. Ponce, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. In a jobbing way, trade has been slow, with values, however, quoted firm....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@50c.; Barbados, new crop, 45c.@47c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 44c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, (nominal,) 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 52c.@56c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@77½c. for very good to fancy....Syrups have been in request and steady in price, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do. at 44c.@50c. ℘ gallon. And California Golden Syrup, in lots, at 45c. ℘ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been in less request, on the basis of 31c. for hhds., and 34c. for bbls., and 35c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and heavy. The export demand has been light. We quote the range from $2 05@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 02½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ℘ 280 ℔. Sales 150 bbls. good Strained at $2 12½ ℘ 280 ℔....Tar has been scarce; quoted at $2 37@$2 75....City Pitch very quiet at $2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive and weak in price, with sales of 60 bbls. merchantable at 37c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been comparatively dull at about former rates; shippers have been unwilling to operate freely at the moment. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for early delivery, and in shipping order at 10⅛c....Refined, here, at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13¾c., and at Baltimore at 13⅝c.@13¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21½c....City Naphtha at 10c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The dealings in most kinds of stock to-day have been very limited. Hog products have been somewhat unsettled in price. Pork and Lard lower....Pork has been unusually dull for early delivery on the nominal basis of $22 for new Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 50 for Extra Prime. And for forward delivery a very moderate inquiry has been noted for new Western Mess, with sales reported of 750 bbls., May options, at $21 90, closing weak; June options quoted (nominally) at $21 35@$21 40, and July at $22 25@$22 37½ ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet at 9⅞c.@10c. for City. ....Cut-meats have been inactive and rather unsettled as to values. Sales have been confined to small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@14½c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 to 12 ℔., at 12c.@12¼c.; (Pickled Bellies, in bulk, now in very light stock since the extensive sales mentioned in our last;) and 250 bxs. Backs at 12¾c. ℘ ℔. Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ ℔....Bacon has been in light demand, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.@12¾c., Western Short Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c., and Western Long Clear (which have been offered with rather more freedom) at 12¼c....Lard has been unusually slow of sale, and quoted about 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ ℔. lower. The speculative inquiry has been light. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only small lots of Western Steam at 16c.; 200 tcs. Western Kettle on private terms, quoted at 16c.@16¼c. for full, and up to 16½c. for small job lots; small lots of City Steam and Kettle at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 120 tcs. No. 1 City at 14¼c. Refined wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., June option, at 16⅛c., net, with May quoted nominal at 16c.@16 1-16c., and July at 16¼c.@16 5-16c. ℘ ℔....A very slack trade has been reported in Beef, since our last, without important changes as to values. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packed, ℘ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....All really desirable grades of new Butter, suited to the local trade, are in quite moderate supply and fair jobbing demand, at comparatively firm rates. The lower qualities of Butter are in ample stock and slack request, at irregular figures. We quote new Butter thus: New State in tubs and pails at 20c.@28c. for fair ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ℘ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been attracting rather more attention, and has been quoted firm for the finer makes. The export call has been good for suitable makes, though the somewhat stronger rates of ocean freight room for Liverpool operated against the outward movement. We quote old State Factory at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for good to fancy; old State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; old Western, 5c.@15½c. ℘ ℔. And new Cheese at 12c.@16½c. for Factory, latter rate for very fancy, and 10c.@14c. for Dairies....Eggs have been in quite moderate demand, within the range of 14½c.@17c. for fair to choice, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for very good to prime marks, ℘ dozen.

SALT—Has been comparatively slow of sale and depressed and weak in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and weak, with Crude quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been selling only in small lots in a jobbing way, for home use, with Western and State, in lots, at 12¼c.@12½c., and Pennsylvania at 12c. ℘ ℔. Prime Western, car-lots, quoted at 12¼c. asked, but dull....Rough Flax has been in light request at $2 05@$2 25, from cars and store....Timothy has been inactive since our last, yet quoted firm, at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipt, and $2 65@$2 85 for small lots from store, with very choice picked lots yet higher. ....Calcutta Linseed has been comparatively dull at $2 10 ℘ 56 ℔.

SUGARS—A fairly active business has been reported in Raw, chiefly on refining account, at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 1,784 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c., mainly on the basis of 8⅜c. for good; 200 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9⅜c.; 681 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅞c.@8c. And on Saturday evening 850 hhds. Melado, on private terms....We quote fair refining Cuba strong at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted stronger in price, on a fairly active demand, with sales reported of equal to 95,000 ℔. very good to choice at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔.... Of Stearine 28,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., sold at 16½c., quoted at 16½c.@16¾c.; with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 16¼c. ℘ ℔., on which basis some contracts were reported as having been settled.

TEAS—Have been comparatively quiet, but held with confidence; 650 half chests Green sold on private terms. We quote, in lines: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 29c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 26c.@77c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted steady, but quiet, with Arctic at $1 05 ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in more urgent demand and has advanced, closing firmly, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at $1 15¾, and 50 bbls. at $1 16 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market was the increased demand for room berth for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, almost wholly for British ports. Grain room was scarce, especially by the regular steam lines for Liverpool, for early shipment. Cotton room was also offered with less freedom, and wanted—quoted stronger as to rates. Provision room was also in good request, with an advance noted by steam for Liverpool. The offerings of Produce and Merchandise in the berth line for the Continent were light, and rates depressed and irregular. The chartering movement was quite limited, with rates, however, quoted essentially unchanged. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain in slack demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ℘ bushel; 500 pks. Clocks at 12s. 6d. ℘ ton, measurement; and, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-32d. ℘ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain, (through freight,) at 8d. ℘ bushel; 650 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 11,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.@35s., chiefly at 35s., ℘ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,675 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,800 bales Cotton, reported at 7-32d.@¼d. ℘ ℔....For London, by sail, 120 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. ℘ bbl., and 300 tcs. Beef at 7s ℘ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 335 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For a French port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Naptha, at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl.... For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, 334 tons, hence, with 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For the Mediterranean and back to New-York, a British brig, 274 tons, with general cargo, chartered on private terms, taking, as outward cargo, 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, for a Spanish port, at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. ....For Hayti and back to New-York, an American schooner, 181 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 315 tons, hence, with Empty Casks at 80c., and back north of Hatteras on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 591 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at $900, gold....For Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras, a British bark, 338 tons, (now here,) reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a bark and brig, (now at an Eastern port,) reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For the south side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, two brigs, reported at $5 62½@$5 75 for Sugar....For Boston, an American bark, 537 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 55s....For New-York, a British bark, 342 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 60s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 26, 1875.

The receipts of Beeves have exceeded the wants of the trade this week, and with 280 car-loads, or 4,473 head, on sale this morning, the market opened weak at a decline of fully ½c. ℘ ℔., compared with last Monday, and the offerings were barely closed out. A few extra and fancy bunches were sold at 13¼c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔. to the gross cwt., and some of the poorest Steers at 10¾c., to dress 56 ℔.; but 11c.@13c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 to 58 ℔. was the range generally. Milch Cows have arrived more freely, and sales have been slow at $45@$85 for common to good, with a small number of uncommonly choice fresh Milkers sold at $90@$130 each. Veals were exceptionally dull to-day at 4½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. for poor to prime. Sheep and Lambs had a slow sale, and prices were off about ½c. ℘ ℔. Ordinary to extra clipped Sheep were sold at 5c.@6c. ℘ ℔.; common to extra unshorn do. at 6c.@8⅛c.; and Spring Lambs at 10c.@15c. ℘ ℔. or $3 75@$6 50 ℘ head. Arrivals of Swine yesterday and to-day were 12,471 head, none of which were on sale alive. City-dressed Hogs were a shade firmer at 9⅞c.@10c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street.—Gillis & Brown sold 30 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 13c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔.; 15 do., 8 cwt., at 13c., to dress 58 ℔.: and 28 do., 8¾ cwt., at 13½c., to dress 58 ℔. Merritt & Burchard sold 30 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 12c.@13c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 56 do., 8 cwt., at 12c.@13½c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. Ulery & Carey sold on their own account 49 Illinois Steers, 6 to 9 cwt., at 11½c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt. S. Moses sold on his own account 32 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and $1 ℘ head; 48 do., including a few Texans, 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 48 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 32 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. Seigel & Meyers sold on their own account 1 6 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 34 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.: 102 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head off; 17 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c; 36 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11½c.; 16 do., at 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 165 Illinois Steers, 6¾ to 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress, 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head added; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 12c., to dress, 57 ℔, and $1 ℘ head; 16 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c. ℘ ℔., to dress, 57 ℔., and $1 ℘ head, and 16 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c. ℘ ℔., to dress, 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head off. W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon, 55 Illinois Steers, 6 cwt., at 11½c., to dress, 56 ℔., and $1 ℘ head; 85 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c.@12½c.; 32 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress, 57 and 58 ℔.; 49 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress, 57 ℔., and $1 ℘ head, and 17 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12c., to dress, 57 ℔. Thomas Wheeler, for T. C. Eastman, 73 Illinois Steers, 8½ cwt. at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 59 ℔.; 33 light Steers, 6 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 34 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 104 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c.; 99 do., at 12c. ℘ ℔., with $1 ℘ head off; 60 do., 7¾ cwt., at 11¾c.@12½c.; 84 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 34 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c.; 31 do., 7¾ cwt., at 12c.@13c.; 32 do., 8 cwt., at 12¼c. ℘ ℔. and $1 ℘ head; 102 do., 6¾ to 7 cwt., at 11¾c.@12c.; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., and $1 ℘ head; 40 do., 6 cwt., at 11c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 ℔., and 16 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—Fitch & Freese sold on their own account 16 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11c.@12c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 45 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c.@13c., to dress 57 ℔. Charles Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 68 still-fed Ohio Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 10 Bulls, 1,500 ℔. average, at 6c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Coney & McPherson sold for J. R. McPherson 248 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., average, at 12¼c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; for Maynes & Duffy, 81 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c.@13c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; for G. Shamberg, 30 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¼c.@13¼c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; for D. N. Lefure, 16 Lancaster County (Penn.) Steers, 6½ cwt., at 12¼c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔., and had 2 loads for C. Hass unsold. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton, 72 extra Illinois Steers, 8½ cwt. average, at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℘ ℔. to dress 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 44 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at from 12½c., to dress 57 ℔., to 13¼c., to dress 58 ℔., with $1 ℘ head added; 32 do., 6¾ cwt., at from 11¾c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 32 do., 8½ cwt., at from 12½c., to dress 57 ℔., to 13¼c., to dress 58 ℔.; 34 do., 7½ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔.; 32 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 69 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 51 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 32 do., 7 cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 per head; 32 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do., 7 cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do., 7½ cwt., at from 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., up to 13c., to dress 58 ℔.; 32 do., 7½ cwt., at from 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., up to 13c., to dress 58 ℔.; 12 do., 5¾ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 ℔.; 16 do., 7¾ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 16 do., 7 cwt., at 12c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head added. David Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 17 Cherokee Steers, 6¼ cwt. average, at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 65 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 12c.@12¼c., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 96 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 12c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 27 Illinois Steers, scant 6½ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔., and 33 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 6¾ cwt., at 11½c.@11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 68 Illinois Steers, strong 6½ cwt. average, at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 16 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 56 ℔.; 16 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 56 ℔., and 53 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔. George Toffey sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 52 Illinois Steers, 6 cwt. average, at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 52 do., 6 cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔.; 36 coarse Missouri Steers, 6 cwt., at 11c. to dress 56 ℔., and 18 do., 5¼ cwt., at 10¾c., to dress 56 ℔. M. Goldsmith sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 214 Illinois Steers, 7 to 8¼ cwt. average, at 12c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt., and for Kahn, Brown & Co. 56 mixed Oxen and Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11½c.@12c., to dress 57 ℔., and 9 Bulls, 1,300 ℔. average, at 5½c.@6c. ℘ ℔., live weight. J. N. Pidcock sold 203 very poor Indiana Sheep, unshorn, 68 ℔. average, at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 99 do., 73 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 77 clipped Ohio Sheep, 72 ℔., at 5⅞c.; 81 unshorn Illinois Sheep, 74 ℔. average, at 7½c. ℘ ℔., and during the week 9,328 Sheep, to average $6 04 ℘ head, prices ranging from $5 44 ℘ 100 ℔. to 8¼c. ℘ ℔. Kase & Son sold 102 Lancaster County (Penn.) Sheep, 146½ ℔. average, at $8 20 ℘ 100 ℔.

At Fortieth Street.—Judd & Buckingham sold 184 clipped Ohio Sheep, weight 107 ℔., at 6c.: 187 do., weight 108 ℔., at 6c.; 70 do., weight 79 ℔., at 5c.; 213 do., weight 90 ℔., at 5½c.; 122 unshorn Illinois Sheep, weight 96 ℔., at 7c.; 208 do., weight 83 ℔., at 6c.; and 7 Spring Lambs, weight 37 ℔., at 10c.

At Forty-eighth Street.—James Kirby sold 220 clipped Ohio Sheep, 93 ℔. average, at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 222 do., 92 ℔., at 6c.; 307 do., 92 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 115 do., 94 ℔., at 5⅞c.; 112 do., 93 ℔., at $5 81¼ ℘ 100 ℔.; 108 do., 88 ℔., at $5 43¾ ℘ 100 ℔.; 213 do., 88 ℔., at 5⅜c.; 108 do., 89 ℔., at $5 31¼ ℘ 100 ℔.; 137 unshorn do., 113 ℔., at $7 70 ℘ 100 ℔.; and during the week 3,133 Sheep, to average $6 10 ℘ head. Hume & Elliott sold 91 clipped State Sheep, 93 ℔. average, at 5¾c. ℘ ℔.; 100 do., 103 ℔., at 6c.; 202 Ohio do., 93 ℔., at 6c.; 87 do., 98 ℔., at 6c.; 125 State do., 97 ℔., at 6⅛c.; 307 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 104 ℔., at 7⅞c.; 229 Ohio do., 91 ℔., at 7¾c.; 230 do., 99 ℔., at 7⅞c., and during the week 5,420 Sheep, to average $7 12 ℘ head. William Elliott sold 134 unshorn State Sheep, 117 ℔., at 8⅛c. ℘ ℔., and 176 Illinois do., 101 ℔., at 7½c.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending April 26, 1875: 5,045 head of horned Cattle, 38 Cows, 788 Veals and Calves, and 649 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending April 26, 1875: 9,727 Sheep and Lambs, 91 Cows, 1,726 Calves and Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,427 Sheep and Lambs; 36 Cows, 328 Veales and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending April 25, 1875: 13,572 Hogs, 4,139 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,864 Hogs, 1,013 Sheep, and 60 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending April 26, 1875: 4,474 head of horned Cattle, 54 Cows, 10,028 Sheep, 16,693 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 2,521 head of horned Cattle, 16 Cows, 1,910 Sheep, and 7,607 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Cattle—Heavy receipts depressed the market; prices, 10c.@15c. lower; receipts since Saturday, 6,000 common to extra shipping, quoted at $5 50@$7; Butchers', $4 50@$5 75; Stockers, $4@$5 50; there were no sales above $6 50; sales choice Steers, $5 62½@$5 85; shipments, 3,000. Live Hogs declining and weak; receipts, 13,000; sales of Light, $7 50@$7 90; poor to good Heavy, $8 50@$9; shipments, 5,500. Sheep firm; receipts, 1,200; sales of Wooled, $5 50@$6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week and prices were higher; 2,100 head arrived and were sold at 7½c.@8⅛c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6¾c.@7¼c. for fair to good do., and 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were firmly held; 8,000 head were sold at 6c.@8c. ℘ ℔., gross, as to condition. Hogs were in fair demand; 4,000 head were sold at $11@$13 50 ℘ 100 ℔, net.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 1,191 bales; gross, 1,219 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,112 bales; to France, 3,664 bales; coastwise, 838 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 128,846 bales.

MOBILE, April 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 534 bales; exports coastwise, 28 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,370 bales.

GALVESTON, April 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 396 bales; gross, 399 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,330 bales; coastwise, 649 bales; sales, 587 bales; stock, 46,453 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 681 bales; exports coastwise, 1,113 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 17,506 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 385 bales; sales, 354 bales; stock, 33,919 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Flour quiet but firm; Howard Street and Western Supers, $4 50@$4 75; do. Extras, $5@$5 12; do. Family, $4 25@$6 50; City Mills Super, $4 50@$4 75; do Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Rio brands, $6 25@$6 50; do. Family, $8. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 32; Mixed do., $1 30@$1 31; No. 1 Western Red, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 30@$1 31; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 37; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 18@$1 19. Corn weak and lower; Southern White, 92c.; do. Yellow, 90c.; Western Mixed, 89c. Oats in fair demand; Southern, 75c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet at $1 12@$1 15. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions stronger. Pork firm at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for car-loads, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard steady; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter steady; new Western, packed, 22c.@26c.; do. rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum nominally 6⅝c.@6¾c. Coffee quiet but strong; ordinary to prime cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky quiet at $1 13½@$1 15.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat advanced and in good demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 04½@$1 05; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 02; Regular, $1 01½, spot; $1 02⅜, May; $1 04⅞, June; No. 3 Spring, 96c.@96½c.; Rejected, 90½c. Corn active; No. 2 Mixed, 74c.; New, 71c.@71½c., spot; 74⅛c. bid May; 74⅞c. bid June; Rejected, 70½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye steady; No. 2, $1 07½. Barley advanced and in fair demand at $1 25, April; $1 20, May. Pork steady at $21 87½, spot or May; $22 12½, June. Lard quiet and weak at $15 70, spot; $15 87½@$15 90, June. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¼c. Whisky—Demand light; holders firm at $1 14. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat, advancing tendency; $1 02½@$1 02¾, May; $1 05@$1 05⅛, June. Corn, 74⅛c., May; 75c., June. Oats firmer, but unchanged. Pork dull, 5c. lower. Lard unchanged. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 240,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Petroleum nominally 13¾c. for Refined; 9⅞c. for Crude. Clover-seed less active; sales Pennsylvania and Western, 11½c.@12½c.; Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour in better request and firm; sales Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; high grades, $6 25@$7 75; Rye Flour, $5 37½. Wheat steady; sales Red, $1 30@$1 31; Amber, $1 33@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 50. Corn moves to a fair extent at 90c. for Yellow and Western Mixed. Oats command 74c.@76c. for White. Provisions unchanged; sales of Mess Pork at $22 50@$23. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50. Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c.. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky held at $1 17 for Western. Butter—New stock in demand at 26c.@29c. for New-York and Bradford County: Extras, 28c.@30c.; Rolls, Extras, 23c.@24c.; New-York and Bradford County Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese—Fine grades firm, the stock being considerabley diminished; New-York fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs lower; demand light; receipts correspondingly small; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 15c.@16c.; Western do., 15c.@16c.; Southern do., 14c.@15c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Receipts—Flour, 7,800 bbls.; Wheat 47,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,400 bbls.; Wheat, 132,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. In store, none afloat now—Wheat, 434,409 bushels; Corn, 40,856 bushels; Oats, 4,733 bushels; Barley, 24,803 bushels; Peas, 4,030 bushels; Malt, 35,773 bushels. Flour steady; demand fair; sales of 480 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat dull; the only sale was 1,200 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan Club at $1 17. Corn quiet and firm; sale of 7 cars New, on the track, at 84c. Oats retailing at 70c. Rye—None here. Barley scarce; asking $1 40 for Canada. Seeds steady and quiet; sale of 500 bushels at $2 60@$3 for Timothy; $8 for Clover; $9 for Large Clover. Pork firm and quiet at $23. Lard quiet and firm at 16¼c. Highwines nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat higher for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 34½@$1 36½; May, $1 40@$1 41¼; No. 2 Spring, $1 05, cash; No. 2 do., soft, $1 07½, May. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 72c.@73½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 62½c.@64½c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 35. Rye quiet at $1 06@$1 08. Whisky firm at $1 15. Pork quiet at $22 50. Dry-salted Meats easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., cash, and buyer first half of May; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firm; nominally 15½c. Hogs quiet, slow; Light, $6 25@$6 75; Yorkers, $6 90@$7 40; Bacon, $7 50@$7 90; good to extra Light, $8@$8 50. Cattle firm, in good demand; medium Native Steers, $5 65@$5 87½; common to fair butchers' Steers, $4 50@$5 15; fair to good corn-f d Texan, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour steady. Wheat active, lower, closing firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28@$1 28½; No. 1 White, $1 26¾; June, $1 31; Extra do., $1 29; Amber Michigan, cash and May, $1 24¾; June, $1 27¾; July, $1 32; No. 1 Red, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 24; June, 1 27¾. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 76¾c.; June, 77½c.; July, 79c.; Low Mixed, 76½c.; no grade, 76c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 65c.; White, 66¼c.; Michigan, 65c. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bushels; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—Wheat in fair milling request at steady prices; sales 3 cars No. 1 White State, at $1 35 for local milling. Rye rather easier; sales of small bag lot State at the Susquehanna depot, at $1 02; in store it is held at $1 03@$1 05. Corn steady and in moderate demand; sales 1 car high-mixed round Yellow at 91c. Barley firm and higher; sales of 1 car Canada at the Susquehanna depot at $1 50. Oats firm with but little offering; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Mixed State at 74c.@74½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Red State at $1 30; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley scarce and firm; an offer of $1 40 was made for Canada on the spot, but refused. Corn-meal $35 for bolted, and $34 for unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ℘ ton.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05; No. 2, $1 02; May, $1 02¼; June, $1 04½. Oats firm; No. 2, in store, 60c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 70c. Rye excited and scarce; No. 1, in store, $1 20. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 15. Provisions entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $21 75. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11¼c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c., loose; Middles, 11¼c.@12¼c. Prime Lard, 15⅝c.@16c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

BOSTON, April 26.—Flour—Demand steady; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $5@$6 75 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois; $6 25@$8 for St. Louis; Southern Flour, $5 25@$8 for common Extra and choice Family. Corn quiet and firm at 92½c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 05@$1 10. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $27@$30 ℘ ton. Receipts—6,437 bbls. Flour, 5,200 bushels Corn, 1,357 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Oats, 3,480 bushels Shorts.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—Flour steady at $5 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 14; Amber, $1 13@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@70c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Mixed, 62c.@63c.; White, 65c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet, unchanged. Hams, 12c.@12¼c.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Wheat active and higher; Red, $1 30@$1 35. Corn unchanged. Oats firm at 67c.@70c. Rye unchanged. Barley steady; Fall, $1 45@$1 55. Butter unchanged. Clover-seed firm at 12c.@12¼c. Pork held at $22 25. Prime Lard—Steam held at 15⅝c.; bid, 15½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Live Hogs dull at $7 25@$9; receipts, 2,800 head.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally 74c.@75c. Oats nominally 68c.@70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 95@$12; Clear Sides, $12 37½, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 95@$13. Clear Sides, 13⅜c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 14. Bagging firm and active at 13c.@13½c.

DETROIT, April 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; Extra, $1 27½; No. 1, $1 26½; Amber, $1 23. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 26.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 33c.; Resin firm at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine nominally $1 60 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $4 30 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 26—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27½.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 97½c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8 1-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ℘ quarter.

LONDON, April 26—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Evening—Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@26s. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, April 26.—Spanish Gold, 220@221; American, 230@231. Exchange firmer; on the United States 60-days, currency, 93@95 premium; Short Sight, 97@98 premium; Short Sight, gold, 125@126 premium; on London, 150@152; on Paris, 123@124 premium. Sugar nominal.

RAILROAD BRIDGE REBUILT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 26.—The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Pittston has been rebuilt, and the first train passed over it to-day.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

NOTES FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL SEARCHED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT ASPINWALL—A REVOLUTION FEARED—IMPROVEMENTS IN PANAMA—GOLD DISCOVERED IN COLOMBIA—THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

The following advices, by way of Panama, April 16, have been received:

COLOMBIA.

Since the departure of the mail of the 4th inst. nothing has taken place here of any special interest abroad, if we except a case that occurred the other day at Aspinwall. The American bark Frances Jane, of Baltimore, Capt. Harvey, with a general cargo on board, consisting of flour, kerosene, &c., touched at the port of Aspinwall on a trading voyage along the coast. The authorities there, who are on the *qui vive* at this time as to a probable revolution, went on board and examined the vessel in search of concealed arms and ammunition, in doing which a portion of the cargo was broken into and damaged. Nothing was found to justify their suspicion, and the authorities now begin to feel they may have done wrong. The Government here has denied knowing anything at all about the matter. The *Star and Herald* has taken the subject up, and pointed out the injustice of the treatment of the vessel and cargo, and calling on the Government for an explanation of the acts of its employes.

The French war steamer Dayot has just arrived in port, and will remain here a few days before leaving for Tahiti. She is the only vessel of war at present in the harbor.

Though political matters seem somewhat quiet, as the election for President of the Union takes place next month, the presence of a United States vessel would not be amiss.

The defeat of the Indians by the cancho-gatherers in Darien has had the effect of allowing the collection of large quantities of that gum. Some 200 quintals have been brought to Panama merchants from the Chuamuque River, and the supply is likely to continue.

Panama is still being improved by new houses and hotels. The Grand Hotel, owned by George Leon, is nearly finished, and will be one of the finest and largest hotels in South America.

A good deal of satisfaction is felt at the success of the surveys of Capt. Lull and his party for an interoceanic canal from Colon to Panama, and the public await his report to Washington with much anxiety. Business is still very dull, but the chance of a canal in this part of the isthmus has had an assuring effect. A bill was brought forward in the Colombian Congress to authorize the Executive to appoint a commission of Colombian engineers to explore the isthmus for the best canal route, and if they come to similar conclusions with Capt. Lull, then the Government is to take every means to have it executed. A sum of $20,000 has been devoted to this purpose.

The income of Colombia for the last fiscal year amounted to $3,900,000.

Dr. Muretto has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

American miners have been prospecting for gold near the Bayano River, near this city, and have found some good washings in a river called Passigo, worked in the olden time by the Spaniards.

The date of sailing of the English steamers from Panama for the South coast, has been arranged for the present, from the 16th to the 20th, in order to correspond with the new itinerary of the steamers of the French line from St. Nazaire, which arrive at Aspinwall on the 18th, instead of the 13th, as heretofore.

The steam-ship Henry Chauncey did not arrive from New-York until the evening of the 10th inst., too late to connect with the steamer of that date for the South Coast, and the mails and passengers by her have, in consequence, to remain over here until the 20th inst.

PERU.

The aspect of commercial affairs, up to the end of the first weeek in April, remained unchanged. Business was still concentrated within the limits of actual necessity. Money, heretofore abundant, could not be obtained even on terms that offer the first security to capitalists. Various measures are reported as likely to be resorted to by the Government. Of its ultimate success in adjusting the pecuniary affairs of the Republic little doubt is entertained since the guano alone is ample to cover the entire liabilities of the country. But it is this guano question which has not yet been solved and keeps up a state of uncertainty highly unfavorable for general prosperity. The news received about the 5th inst., respecting the failure of the house of I. C. Im Thurn & Co. and the General South American Association, did not improve matters. It is difficult to estimate the amount of the dishonored drafts of this company that will be returned to Peru. The banks now decline discount, and close as much as possible their open accounts. The Government, though rich in resources, has to leave an enormous number of its pensioners unpaid, as well as Deputies. The conclusion universally come to is that such a state of affairs will continue until the everlasting discussion in Congress about its guano and nitrate projects will end, and the Government be at liberty to proceed toward the realization of these schemes.

A Commissioner of the Anglo-Peruvian Bank has been dispatched to London with authority to conclude a contract, already approved by Congress, to dispose of 100,000 tons of guano for the markets of Asia and America, excepting the United States.

The vexed question between the municipality and the house of Messrs. Dreyfus Brothers & Co. is still in *statu quo.*

The discharging dock of Callao has been opened to vessels. The length of the dock is over 4,500 feet. Thirty vessels can discharge alongside at one time. The contractors repay themselves from the dues collected from the vessels discharging. It cost the Government nothing.

Gen. Prado was expected to arrive from Chili on the 5th inst. Montero, a rival candidate, was working hard, but with little chance of success. The three candidates are Gen. Prado, Admiral Montero, and Señor Ureta.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic still continued in a very disturbed state. About the middle of the last month President Frias set out from La Paz for Cruro, taking with him the half of the battalion of the line that was in that city. As soon as the people there thought him far enough off, they rose in rebellion and attacked the Government House, which was defended by a force of the most respectable young men in the place. In this attack the women even took part, and were seen endeavoring to throw on the building burning sheets dipped in kerosene. The news of this state of things being carried to Viacha, where the other half of the battalion was stationed, the commander of it, Juan Granier, at once started the whole force, and, on arriving at the scene of disturbance in La Paz, at once charged the mob, routed them, and killed fifty-eight of them, with many more wounded. Assistance had arrived just in time, as the party defending the Government Palace were about to give in.

CHILI.

It was reported in Chili that the United States were about to send exploring expeditions up the La Plata, Amazon, and Orinoco Rivers.

A system of frauds on the Customs has been discovered at Valparaiso affecting the houses of Messrs. Cotapos & Manzanos, Monreal Brothers, and the embarking agents, Messrs. Santana. All their houses of business have been closed and sealed by order of the Judge. It cost about $100,000 to discover the frauds.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The latest reports from the different Republics are of the most satisfactory nature.

Guatemala continues peaceful and progressive, and shows great activity in getting out her immense coffee crop. The interest on her foreign debt is being promptly paid.

Salvador is looking forward to the next elections to come off about the end of the year. Espinosa and Larranaga are the chief aspirants for the Presidency. Business is dull throughout the Republic. Political affairs are quiet.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica seem for the present to have permitted their dissensions on the boundary question to disappear from public view, and of threatened trouble between the two Republics less is heard every day. The revolutionary fears in Costa Rica are subsiding. People are too much engaged with their coffee to lose time in politics. Of Joaquin Fernandez and his invasion nothing now is reported. He will probably retire into obscurity, and leave President Guardia to govern in peace.

On the whole, the news from the Central American Republics is peaceable and very favorable.

THE COAL TRADE.

On this topic the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, April 26, says: "The total anthracite production reported for the week ending on the 17th inst. was 213,074 tons, and for the year to the same date 3,005,260 tons, against 4,222,775 to the same date last year, showing a decrease of 1,217,515 tons. The bituminous production reported for the week was 65,022 tons, and for the year 736,763 tons, against 663,625 tons to corresponding date last year, an increase of 73,078 tons. The total production of both kinds of coal for the week was 278,096 tons, and for the year 3,741,963 tons, against 4,886,400 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease in both kinds of 1,138,437 tons. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for two weeks was 149,636 tons, and for the year 870,152 tons, of which 726,025 was coal and 155,127 coke. The anthracite coal carried to market last week was over 50,000 tons greater than the previous week, and but about 167,000 tons short of that of corresponding week last year. There is, therefore, no apprehension of a coal famine. The present production is considered quite equal to the consumption, and the carrying companies, in what is known as the 'combination,' are sparing no effort to prevent an advance in coal prices to consumers. Soft coal from the western part of our State, as well as Cumberland coal, is coming forward freely, and does much in abating the inconvenience of the lessened supply of anthracite."

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde, Mr. J. B. Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TRUE AS STEEL—STAGE STRUCK YANKEE—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—FAREWELL CONCERT—Mr. George Sweet, Mme. P. D. Gulager, Miss A. E. Bulkley, Mr. George L. Ellard.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN has recently called attention to the adroit use which Prince BISMARCK makes of the press. "He is not only," says M. DE GIRARDIN, "a great diplomatist; he is, more than anything else, a great journalist. He has in his pay a considerable number of journals in Germany, and beyond it, which he excels in disciplining, in making them go through evolutions, and ranging them in order of battle, until he wishes to reach, at one decisive blow, the convictions of his countrymen." In this way he led Germans to support the war against Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, against France in 1870—all of which wars were at first unpopular with the people. When, therefore, we see the German official papers once more preparing the way for a new war, M. DE GIRARDIN argues that the world would be without excuse if it disregarded the "great journalist's" fourth warning.

There can be no doubt that M. DE GIRARDIN has good cause for all that he says. BISMARCK does not look with satisfaction on the swift recovery made by France from the staggering blow which she received in 1870. He, no doubt, believed, in common with the rest of the world, that she had sustained injuries from which it would take her half a century to recover. But in less than five years she is once more in the position of a great fighting power, with more wealth at her command than she had in 1870—for now the people are united. If France thus goes on acquiring strength every day, what will be the consequence when she returns the challenge thrown down by Germany in 1870? Prince BISMARCK would rather have the fight now than at a future time, and hence he is trying to force it on, and is preparing the way for it by a judicious use of the public journals. It is a fact that the peace of Europe rests at this moment in the hands of one man, and we do not suppose that anybody will affirm that this one man suffers any scruples or hesitation to stand in the way of his projects. It is not a very encouraging prospect for the lovers of peace.

The Elevated Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly last night. This act is an important one for the company, inasmuch as it confirms the title of the present stockholders to the franchise and property of the "West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company," obtained by them under foreclosure of mortgage. Its importance to the public consists in the requirement that within eighteen months after the passage of the act the company shall have its track extended as far north as Central Park. Ample powers in regard to fixing the route to be followed by the road are conferred on the Commissioners appointed under previous legislation, but it is expressly stipulated that the act "shall not be so construed as to authorize the building or extension of their said road through, along, or upon any streets or avenues except along Greenwich street to Ninth avenue, and along Ninth avenue or streets west of Ninth avenue, to the Harlem River."

Bills providing general legislation under which rapid-transit corporations can be formed in any city in the State, are the special order in the Assembly to-night. Whichever of these bills be recommended for passage too much care cannot be devoted to perfecting its details, and to keeping the control of the construction or operation of such railroads beyond the reach of the professional politicians. The ambitious measure introduced by Mr. PRINCE seems to have the defect of placing too much supervisory power in the hands of the local authorities, while the short bill of which Mr. ROOSEVELT is the author, lacks the fullness of detail necessary to make such a law capable of the universal application which is its chief requisite. The bill prepared and introduced upon the report of Aldermen BILLINGS, HOWLAND, and COLE, is said to be supported by a number of the most influential promoters of rapid transit. It is clear that if the Legislature fails to supply the best possible enactment under the circumstances, it will not be for lack of materials out of which to construct it.

That good pictures will fetch good prices in New-York was proved at the "Chapman sale" last night, at which heavy bids were made for works of any merit. This collection has been seen by some thousands of persons during the last fortnight, and the ladies have taken special interest in it, which perhaps accounts for the high prices given for the pictures. We publish to-day the full particulars of the sale—and we may incidentally mention that THE TIMES was the first paper which ever took the trouble to give the prices brought by well-known works at these auctions. It is an innovation which has been at once followed by other journals, we suppose to the advantage of picture dealers and picture buyers alike. Last night almost everything brought its fair value, sometimes even a little beyond it. But the collection is one of the best that has been brought to the hammer in this City for many years, and examples from it are evidently sought for with eagerness. We hope it will induce our auctioneers and dealers to discard some of the painted rubbish which has too long littered up the New-York market.

TAXES ON IMMIGRATION.

No proposal more mischievous and inopportune could be broached at a time like this than the proposal to increase the tax on immigration. Baltimore is struggling, not without success, to divert into her harbor a portion of the European trade of this port. The Pennsylvania Railroad has an agent at present in Europe engaged in the attempt to divert the main portion of Westward-going immigrants into the the Atlantic steam-ship lines running to Philadelphia. Besides, the volume of immigration has not been so small for many years as it has been for the last six months. If we assume that the increase of the head-money comes out of the pockets of the steam-ship companies, then there could be no worse time selected for making their business less profitable than a time which sees scores of unemployed ocean steamers laid up on the Mersey, and which finds the profits on those kept running so small that the stockholders could hardly be worse off if they ceased to run altogether. If we assume the head-money to be really a tax on the immigrant, then it is quite clear that any addition to it will only have the effect of furnishing in Europe one more argument against emigrating to the United States at all. Whatever theory of the incidence of the tax we may adopt, it is plain that anything which makes it more oppressive simply gives the commercial rivals of New-York a fresh advantage in their competition for her trade.

The only argument on which the increase of the head-money is defended is that the Commissioners of Emigration have got into debt, and have no other means of paying it off. If these officials could present a clear administrative record, they might secure a little more sympathy for their financial difficulties. But it is tolerably obvious that their business has been recklessly and wastefully conducted; that they have been much more desirous to make places for political favorites than to reduce their expenditures to meet their falling revenues. The average expense incurred by the board for each immigrant received by them in 1873 was $1 74; in 1874, it was $2 32. The Assembly Committee on Navigation very properly remark on this point that while "the decrease in the number of emigrants received during 1874 from that of the year previous will, of course, account in a measure for the increase in the average expense of caring for them, so large an increase would seem to be neither necessary nor justifiable." The same committee add that the Emigration Commissioners have professed to abolish certain bureaux, while simply causing the officers employed in them to perform the same duties under different names. Charges against certain employes of the board have not been investigated, nor have they procured the dismissal of the accused persons, while other employes have been dismissed, purely at the dictates of political caprice.

While the imperfect investigation made by this committee leaves a very decided impression that the Commissioners have themselves solely to blame for running into debt to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars, it is tolerably certain that if Tammany Hall succeeds in the attempt it is making to control the organization of the board, its affairs will go from bad to worse. The bill for increasing the head money is accompanied by another enabling the Commissioners to mortgage Ward's Island for the purpose of paying off their debt. Then there is a third bill giving to the Presidents of the Irish and German societies, who are *ex-officio* members of the board, the right to vote on the appointment and removal of employes. It would appear that the Tammany Committee on Legislation are busily engaged in lobbying in the interest of all three of these bills. We presume that the appointed Commissioners are quite ready to surrender a portion of their patronage in return for the Tammany support of their head-money and mortgage bills. It may safely be added that the interests of commerce or of the public will be the last thing considered in any such intrigue, and that whatever the Assembly may do in regard to these bills, the Senate is charged with the obvious duty of rejecting them.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SUPPORT A UNIVERSITY.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, recently published at Washington, gives, in a tabulated form, the statistics collected by him for the year 1873. From this document it appears that not less than 323 colleges presented their reports, and even this list is far from exhausting the number of institutions of this character which are scattered over the country. Probably one-third of them bear the sounding title of universities. Of those which report themselves to the Commissioner, 289 answer his question as to their libraries, which average about 6,500 volumes each. Of course, if all the colleges had reported on this point, this average would be materially reduced; and if Yale, Harvard, and a half dozen others were to be subtracted from the catalogue, the computation would yield a much more diminutive quotient. The average income, from productive funds, of the 144 colleges which report on this subject, is not far from $13,000; and the average receipts for the year, exclusive of this income, of 195 colleges are of about the same amount. Then, also, it is to be remembered that the poorer institutions, whose income from all sources is exceedingly small, and which comprise a large portion of the aggregate number, are shut out of the reckoning. Each of these numerous establishments is yearly creating new doctors of law, theology, and philosophy, not to speak of lower academic distinctions. Their generosity in this line is frequently in an inverse ratio to their poverty as regards pecuniary endowments, books, and all the varied apparatus requisite for a learned education. Anybody who simply glanced at the long list of American universities, and at the voluminous catalogue of persons whom they have decorated with high academic honors, might imagine that we had made incredible progress in a hundred years! But he would only have to look at the facts to be disenchanted. Universities with one or two thousand books on their shelves, and these, in great part, given because they were worthless to their owners! With a few exceptions, these institutions are destitute of the resources and provisions for instruction which are inseparable from the idea of a university according to the European standard; and their degrees, which are so lavishly bestowed upon their own officers and patrons, are a counterfeit coin.

One principal cause of this state of things is the undue multiplication of colleges. Sectarian zeal, local partialities, the ambition of individuals to become founders, produce every year a fresh brood of these weaklings. It is only necessary to get leave from a State Legislature, and forthwith a country academy or high-school is christened a "university," and scatters its diplomas with an open hand. The miserably inadequate idea of what it costs to establish and sustain a college or university which shall be worthy of the name, is at the root of the evil. To prosecute researches in the various branches of science requires, at the present day, a great and continuous outlay of money in the purchase of books, in the foundation and support of museums, in the procuring of apparatus for experimental studies and explorations, and for the sustenance of competent men to do the work which these resources imply. It is just as impracticable to impel the machinery of a vast manufactory with a single ton of coal in the year, as to found and conduct a university upon the miserable pittance which makes up the endowment of most of our higher institutions. To those who are acquainted with our strongest colleges, as Harvard, Columbia, Yale, nothing seems more ludicrous than the rather popular idea that these are "rich." Compared with their necessities, compared with the endowments which are required to perfect courses of instruction already established, and with what might be at once advantageously used by them for legitimate purposes, these institutions are poor. It would be a great gain for the interests of higher education in this country if people could be disabused of the opposite notion, and could attain to something like a true conception of the demands of a university, if it is to fulfill its office.

Perhaps we can do something to effect this desirable end by transcribing a few figures from another recent document which lies on our table—the report of the Commissioners appointed by the British Crown to inquire into the property and income of the institutions at Oxford and Cambridge. This report gives the facts as they stood on the 1st of January, 1872. At that date the landed property of the two universities, with the colleges connected with them, was 319,718 acres, distributed throughout England and Wales, but lying mostly in the southern counties. The total *income* of the two universities, with the colleges, in 1871, was £754,405 5s. 1½d., or upward of $3,500,000 in gold. These figures are eloquent. They disarm the criticism which is sometimes visited upon the strongest and best of our institutions, which are really entitled to be called universities. Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell—this list might be extended a little—are doing all that they can be expected to do with the means at their disposal. It is true that Oxford and Cambridge are opulent in comparison with most, if not all, of the Continental universities. These latter, however, are generally recipients of ample contributions from Government, and enjoy the great libraries and scientific collections which are the slow growth of time, or the quicker product of regal munificence. It remains true, however, and is a proper corollary from the statistics given above, that the popular notion in this country as to the endowments which are indispensable for a university is utterly mistaken.

We do not care to dilate on the subject. Obviously, one great thing that is needed here, in the matter of higher education, is concentration. Legislatures should resist the endeavor to multiply colleges which can only serve to dwarf and starve one another. Persons who are liberally disposed should weigh the question whether it is not better to use their benefactions to strengthen institutions already strongly established than to found new ones. It would be well if three-fourths of our colleges could get what the old divines considered it very hard to get—"dying grace"—or, at least, if they would resign their lofty titles and resolve themselves into preparatory schools. One or the other of these destinies surely awaits them. The law of natural selection will mark out the greater part of them for this fate. Meantime, the country is suffering from the enormous waste of money and educational material which results from the creation of ten colleges where only one is needed. The real character of this ignorant and wasteful policy is embodied in the suggestion of the sapient individual who recommended the establishment of universities at intervals of a hundred miles along the whole course of the Pacific Railroad.

A NEW KIND OF BANDITTI.

Our readers have already had some insight into the character and pretensions of a body of London financiers known as the Council of Foreign Bondholders. This organization, in its reports, has presented itself as composed of leading financial men who had more or less interest in English loans to foreign Governments, and who had taken upon themselves, in their own behalf, and in that of other bondholders, to inquire into the credit of the various Governments, and to keep all parties concerned accurately informed as to what these Governments could, should, and would do. But it appears that the council does not enjoy that unlimited confidence in its own country that its publications would lead a stranger to suppose that it enjoyed. The London *Times* hints that it is a stock-broking agency. Mr. BERNARD CRACROFT—the well-known compiler and publisher of the weekly *Stock and Share List*—expresses the opinion that the council is for all practical purposes composed of two men, and adds, bluntly, that "the so-called Council of Foreign Bondholders has countenanced repudiation; therefore the sooner the idea is exploded that the Council of Bondholders is of any earthly use to those who want it most the better."

We allude to these opinions regarding the council—which are entitled to weight—because it is principally through the publications of that body that we in this country have been informed of the difficulties into which English capitalists have been plunged by lending money promiscuously to foreign Governments, and because, also, the council has given its judgment very freely concerning some of our own State Governments. The conduct of a number of these Governments has been discreditable; but it seems that the criticism of the "Council of Foreign Bondholders" upon that conduct is not to be accepted absolutely without qualification. We have not the slightest apology to make for any want of good faith by our State Governments. It is always and wholly bad and inexcusable. A State is bound to keep its promises; it is equally bound to make its promises with such care and moderation as to be able to keep them; and in a free country, where the character of the Government is absolutely within the control of the people, the responsibility for anything like bad faith is with the community that allows it, and that community ought, as, in the long run, it is sure, to suffer the consequences of its negligence or connivance.

But in this matter of English loans to foreign Governments, we have high English authority for saying that in many instances the borrowing Governments have been simply robbed. Sir HENRY JAMES has recently made a motion in Parliament for an inquiry into this whole matter. Mr. CRACROFT, in a correspondence from which we have already quoted, warmly supports the motion. "It aims," he says, "at defending the hardly-earned capital of the country, on the one hand, and innocent foreign Governments on the other, from the organized plunder of men who by black-mailing both have gradually raised themselves to a pinnacle of financial power, from which, like birds of prey, they survey the civilized world and calculate whom next they may plunder with equal impunity." Again he remarks: "There are strong indications that many a Government has been driven to absolute despair by the depredations of English contractors, who, possessing the key to public opinion at home, have been able to lure these Governments to their ruin, escape investigation, and then represent the foreign Governments, whom they had mercilessly plundered, as monsters of iniquity, and themselves as suffering angels."

The existence of a class such as is here described in such bitter terms goes far to explain the extent to which the business of borrowing money has been carried by many Governments of which the world at large knows very little, and of their capacity or willingness to sustain the loans absolutely nothing. A glance at a chart prepared by Mr. CRACROFT of the course of the loans of five South American States, showing what was the price of the bonds at starting, and what it has been each year since, gives one an idea of the nature of these transactions. The States are Honduras, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Bolivia. What any average Englishman can know of the real financial soundness of these obscure political corporations must be very little. Yet in seven years these Governments have disposed of bonds of the par value of over eighty-three millions of dollars, mostly in the English market. The amount of money received by the Governments was only sixty-seven millions, or about four-fifths of what they promised to pay. From this must be deducted the expenses of negotiation, for the contractors, we may be sure, took their pay out of the proceeds before handing them over. The nominal interest varied from six per cent. to ten per cent. The actual interest was from eight and a half per cent. to twelve and a half per cent. One loan will do as a sample. In 1867 Honduras issued five millions of dollars in bonds bearing ten per cent. interest at eighty per cent. She received, of course, only four millions of dollars, less expenses, and paid twelve and a half per cent. interest for six years. Then she stopped, and it is not much to be wondered at that she did. In November, 1868, the bonds sold at 94; in February, 1875, they were quoted at 9.

It is plain enough, in a case like this, that both the borrower and the lender were very badly fleeced, and it is equally certain that the middle-men did not lose a cent., that, on the contrary, they made large profits. It is not singular that there should be a demand for an investigation into a matter of which the scandal is quite as great for the London financiers as for the defaulting foreign Governments. But we cannot resist the temptation of adding that the whole story is to the lenders another illustration of that lesson which is being taught on every money market of the world every day of the year—the lesson of the danger of greed. The man who seeks to get eight per cent. or twelve per cent. for his money, when three per cent. or five per cent. is the rate which can be paid by perfectly safe borrowers, faces great perils, and if he does not see that he does, it is because the glitter of the promised gold blinds him to the most conspicuous teachings of the most invaluable and universal experience.

TESTS OF THE STRENGTH OF IRON AND STEEL.

The importance of the Commission lately authorized by Congress to determine the strength of iron, steel, and other metals will appear from the following considerations: So undetermined is the safe working load of different metals and of different structural forms that the professional rule is to subject bridges, roofs, and general machinery to but one-sixth of the loads that are supposed to be great enough to break them. Although this rule is wasteful of material in most cases, it does not insure safety in all. In the fear that structures may be too weak, they are overloaded with costly materials; yet, despite this precaution, bridges, roofs, and floors give way, and machinery is perpetually breaking down.

The problem is by no means a simple one. Because an inch square bar will stand a certain load, it does not follow that each square inch section of every bar will sustain the same load. The resistance of a simple structure formed of bars—for instance the end-post of an iron bridge—is notably changed by no less than seven conditions, namely, the chemical constitution of the material, its temper and initial strains, due to manufacture, the length of the members of the structure, their thickness, their shape, the dimensions of the structure as a whole, and the arrangement of its parts with reference to the number and direction of strains. In other cases, the character of the stress—impact, vibration, or statical load—also changes the conditions of strength. Nor is the ultimate resistance of the material the criterion of safety; it is the resistance within the limit of elasticity. The former is comparatively easy—the latter difficult to determine. Then there is the apparatus for accurately weighing strains reaching to a thousand tons, and for measuring changes of figure under stress to less then the thousandth of an inch. The useful formulation of results, and the deduction of general laws from the numerous phenomena developed, is the crowning feature of the undertaking. These considerations give some idea of the magnitude and importance of the work before the Commission.

Judging from the character of the experts appointed by the President to do this work, we may reasonably expect results of great and far-reaching usefulness. Col. LAIDLEY, of the Ordnance, Col. GILLMORE, of the Engineers, Commander BEARDSLEY and Chief Engineer DAVID SMITH, of the Navy, and Prof. THURSTON, are not only competent mathematicians and professional observers of the uses and tests of materials, but they are trained experimenters in this very direction. For instance, Col. GILLMORE is the foremost authority, abroad as well as at home, on limes, cements, and artificial stone. Gen. SOOY SMITH is an experienced bridge builder and civil engineer, and Mr. A. L. HOLLEY is a mechanical engineer and a practical metallurgist and steel maker.

The work the Commission has laid out is not narrow and incomplete. It involves not merely testing and branding specimens sent in by different makers, (which is very important as far as it goes,) but in several respects it embraces features never before undertaken by Government Boards, or on a comprehensive basis. Two of these features deserve special mention:

First—The combination of chemical and mechanical tests. It is now well settled that the effects of carbon and of the metalloids upon iron, and upon each other in combination with iron, produce as many physical characters as there are uses for iron and steel. Determining the behavior of materials under stress merely proves that substances adapted to various uses are in existence; what these substances are, and how they may be reproduced, is taught only by chemical analysis. Perhaps the highest usefulness of these combined tests will be the development of greater strength, toughness, hardness, and various other resistances to innumerable varieties of stress—the establishment of scientific synthesis in the manufacture of materials, by means of which they may be perfectly adapted to their uses, thus largely economizing cost and promoting safety.

Second—The testing of structures and parts of structures of the sizes actually employed, and under the conditions of actual service. Few bridges fail because the ultimate resistance of a bar of the iron composing them is unknown to their builders. Many bridges break down because no builder has yet determined by anything short of the breaking down itself, the exact effect of compound strains on compound structures; and even this does not give the laws of resistance. When a bridge-post, for instance, carries but a sixth of the weight that a specimen of its material will bear, it may fail. The Commission purposes subjecting, in each of their standard forms, whole bridge-posts, and whole sections of bridge chords and whole floors of girders and whole large structures, just as they are used, to destructive stress; to measure the stress and its effects at each stage, and to deduce laws of resistance which will enable engineers to develop better forms, thus dispensing with an unnecessary margin of safety, and promoting actual safety and economy. In short, it proposes to grapple with these great practical problems just as they are presented, and not to skirmish around them by breaking little iron rods, and then figuring out conclusions in which a small error is magnified at every step.

Such experiments will occupy years of careful work and many thousands of dollars in money; but what an insignificant percentage this cost will be upon the millions now wasted in overloading on the one hand and in failure on the other. Whatever degree of improvement later years have witnessed in the constructive arts is due to such researches as these, limited and imperfect though they may have been. It is the duty of this Commission, and we believe that it will be its privilege, to determine the laws by which the safety and economy of engineering structures are to be largely increased.

SWINDLERS AND THEIR DUPES.

Young men from the country often pay dearly for the privilege of realizing their wish to see a little city life. But this is rarely due to ignorance—at least in one respect. Country people seldom regard large cities as very virtuous places. On the contrary, whether they know anything about them or not, they have an idea that it is only in the cities that vice abounds. They are apt to have exaggerated notions which lead to the belief that a place like New-York is frequented only by sharpers, who prey upon their neighbors, and especially upon more virtuous strangers, whenever they get the chance. Such people, when they come into the City, are influenced by one or other of two very different feelings. Either they live in a state of terrorism and timidity, believing that everybody about them is a rogue, bent upon robbing them; or else they have such consummate faith in their own prudence and sagacity that they feel certain of being able to defy the most vigorous assaults that are at all likely to be made upon either their virtue or their pockets.

It must be admitted that in cases of this kind, fear is often a better protection than overconfidence. The inexperienced man who believes implicitly in himself is very apt to fall into danger, while his equally timid companion manages to reach home again unscathed. Many of the instances of ingenious swindling which oftentimes amuse, and sometimes astonish, readers of the Police and court proceedings, would be lost to us if our country visitors had a little less confidence in themselves. But young men, under the circumstances, are not often lacking in that quality, and they pay for the indulgence of it frequently by falling into the hands of much more clever men than themselves. When their lesson is learned and paid for, they turn round and abuse the City. They always thought the people there were very wicked, but now they believe them to be much worse than they had expected, and they feel more than ever the excellence of a country life.

All such victims should remember one thing; that they themselves have co-operated with the rogue who imposed upon them. It requires at least two people to make a bargain, and the ablest professional swindler would find it extremely difficult to carry on his trade if he never got anybody to help him. The dupes of these men seldom deserve much commiseration. They may talk as they please about the skill with which they were deceived, but that is as nothing when compared with their own folly. On Sunday last we published a letter from Cairo addressed to the agent of the Egyptian Government in this City, which exposes one of the most extraordinary cases of stupidity that have come under our notice for some time. As the story goes, Dr. J. FAY BROWN was a gentleman in New-England, who, like many other young doctors, was greatly in want of a wife and a little occupation. A young lady was ready to supply the former, and for the latter he turned his attention to Egypt. He had heard that others of his countrymen had gone into the service of the Khédive, and he was ambitious to follow in their steps. He did not attempt to conceal his hopes, and one day he had the good fortune, as he deemed it, to meet with a Mr. BOOTH, who had much interest with the Egyptian agent, and could procure an appointment for the Doctor without difficulty. BROWN snapped at the chance in an instant, and almost as rapidly paid BOOTH a hundred dollars for his proffered services, married the lady of his choice, came on to New-York, where he remained for three days, and then took passage and sailed for Egypt. At last he reached Cairo, where his commission was to be forwarded to him. But that was all; the commission did not come, and presently Dr. FAY BROWN found that he had been assisting in a very clever swindle. Of course, Mr. BOOTH and the hundred dollars had long before gone out of sight; and, although the Doctor has gained a wife and a pleasant sea voyage to Africa by the transaction, he is not at all satisfied. But he blames the wrong man. BOOTH is a swindler, doubtless; but if he were not able to meet with men like Dr. BROWN, he would soon be obliged to change his occupation.

If this story be true, if BROWN is really in the position he represents, he is not to be pitied, except for the want of sense with which nature has afflicted him. He may have invented the story as a last resource in a state of impecuniosity to excite pity in a foreign land. But there is no evidence of this. There is nothing whatever in the letter to the Egyptian agent to lead us to suppose that the Doctor has not been the victim, not so much of another's skill, as of his own folly. And it is the same thing in most cases of the kind. Young men would rarely be swindled if only they showed some capacity for taking care of themselves. If a man were to place his money for safe-keeping on the sidewalk in front of his house, having faith in his own vigilance to prevent it being stolen, he would rightly be considered a madman. He would neither deserve nor receive any commiseration when the money was taken away by some passer-by. And yet he would hardly be guilty of a more foolish act than if he intrusted his money and himself to the mercies of a person whom he had never seen or heard of before. When people do things of this kind, there is no harm in their catching the man who has cheated them, if they can, and prosecuting him as he deserves; but they should not appeal to the public for sympathy. It would be time enough to do that when they can prove satisfactorily that the act of swindling was carried out in spite of the utmost care and sagacity on their part, and this can very rarely be done.

WRECK OF A SLOOP AT BAYSIDE, N. J.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 26.—The sloop Price, Capt. Williams, parted her cable, drove ashore on Bayside, at Cape May Light-house, in a heavy squall from the north-west on Saturday evening, and broke in two, making a total wreck. She was lumber-laden for the new hotel at Sea Grove, the Presbyterian settlement at Cape May Point, N. J. No lives were lost. The gale lasted all night, and attained a velocity of forty-five miles.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE JOHN STURGES.

Judge John Sturges, of Hudson County, N. J., died yesterday morning at his residence in North Bergen, of softening of the brain. The Judge was sixty-five years old, and was born in Hudson County, where he resided all his life. He held many public positions of trust, and for sixteen years occupied a seat on the bench as lay Judge in the Court of Common Pleas. He was extremely popular and highly esteemed by everybody who had either business or social relations with him. Deceased leaves a wife and ten children. The court will take some appropriate action to-day.

A HINT TO TOOKER, OF BOOTH'S THEATRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you get at the bottom facts of theatre-ticket speculation, you will find that the treasurers and box-keepers have an arrangement with the hotel and sidewalk dealers, dividing profits. They turn out as sold all the good seats to these parties, and for the above consideration, and in some cases for a fixed price, (at Wallack's it is twenty-five cents,) receive back, say at 7:30 P. M., all unsold seats.

B.

NOT A BAD IDEA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the near approach of our "centennial anniversary," and the various efforts and ideas put forth to celebrate it properly, allow me to suggest through your valuable paper that the Centennial Committee and the people generally take into consideration the planting of "centennial trees." My idea is that on some certain day or days in 1876, as the committee might designate, all owners or occupants of real estate in the United States of one acre or over plant or cause to be planted an elm, oak, or maple tree, in the shades of which, in 1975, many may gather and eat and drink in remembrance of their noble ancestors.

CHARLES FINGAR.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, April 24, 1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT FLOODS—WRECK OF THE STEAMER GOTHENBERG, WITH THE LOSS OF EIGHTY LIVES.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 13.

The record of the past month, as far as regards this colony, is lamentable in the extreme. Floods, shipwrecks, loss of life and property, homes swept away, and numbers ruined are what I have to tell of. Rarely has such a gale raged along the coasts as that felt between the 24th ult. and the 1st inst. Fortunately, it gave plenty of warning, thereby enabling vessels to make a port or gain an offing, else the wreck casualties would be something frightful. The mail steamer Brisbane had her decks swept, and her commander states that in his experience of twenty-five years at sea he never saw such weather. The steamers Lord Ashley and Governor Blackall, hence for Brisbane, fared similarly. The new clipper brig Annie Lyle and schooner Sarah Nicholl went down near the Macleay with all on board. The schooners Mary Peverley and Hector are missing, and little hopes entertained. The farmers occupying the rich flats adjacent to the Hunter, Patterson, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers had crops and live stock swept away, houses followed household gods, and hundreds passed a night on hill-tops and trees before they were rescued. Great distress ensued, partially alleviated by local charity, and since by the General Government, who have appointed a commission to inquire into the losses sustained, and the best mode of aiding the sufferers.

On the first inst. Hon. W. M. Arnold, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, while aiding a farm-laborer to save some produce which was being carried away by the flood in the Patterson River, allowed the boat to get into the current and was unable to stem it. She drifted helplessly until brought up by the branches of a tree and made fast to it until 8 P. M., when a floating tree struck and broke the painter. Arnold and his companion then got on the tree and remained there until the force of the current tore it away. McFadyen said, "The tree is going;" Mr. Arnold replied "Yes." They then shook hands and bade each other good-bye. In less than a minute the tree fell over, with McFadyen underneath the water and covered with the branches. He struggled to the surface and saw Mr. Arnold swimming across the current through his own orchard and toward his own house, which was about seventy-five yards distant. McFadyen followed, but becoming exhausted, allowed himself to drift with the current. He next heard a moan from Mr. Arnold, and on looking around saw he had disappeared. McFadyen continued to drift and swim until he saw a light, which he made for, shouting, "Save me! save me! Mr. Arnold is drowned!" cries which were plainly heard on shore, whence no help could come, as there was not a boat in the neighborhood. Finding himself within reach of a tree, he clung to it for nine hours and was rescued. Mr. Arnold's body was recovered next day, about seventy yards from his country seat, Strudbroke House.

SHIPWRECK OF THE STEAMER GOTHENBURG.

A terrible shipwreck has occurred in Torres Straits, attended with fearful loss of life. The Gothenburg, Capt. Pearce, sailed from Port Darwin on Feb. 16, having on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-six. Fine weather was experienced until Feb. 24, when it came on thick and hazy, blowing strong from the north-west, attended with violent squalls, with thunder and lightning. At 7 P. M., during a violent squall, the steamer struck suddenly on the rocks, which proved to be Flinders' Reef. She went stem on, and bored up with such force that when stationary there was only two feet under the forefoot and five fathoms astern. Capt. Pearce ordered all empty casks to be brought aft and filled with water, to bring the ship by the stern, and when this was done the engines were put astern full speed, but without the desired result of backing her off the reef. The tide was at full flood at 11 P. M., and again the engines were worked astern, but with no better result. During this time the gale was increasing in violence, and the sea making, and the ship commenced to bump heavily, and at 1 A. M. on the 28th she commenced to make water, which soon put out the engine fires. The Captain then ordered the boats to be got ready for lowering, and biscuit and water was placed in each; at 3 A. M. the two port boats were ordered by the Captain to be lowered, as the weather was getting worse; one contained the men who have arrived by the Leichardt, and in the second were five seamen who were keeping the boat off the steamer's side, there being such a heavy sea on. At this juncture H. Nelson, the steward, while fending his boat off fell overboard, losing his oar, but was got into the boat again; the chief officer, Mr. Davis, then ordered the boat to come around on the starboard side, but by some mischance she got adrift and could not regain the ship. The last the rescued men heard was the cry of Capt. Pearce calling to them to get back to the ship; but this could not be effected, as a second oar was carried away, and the boat was helpless in such a gale. Only one resource was left—to keep her before it, and this was done. The weather was very thick, and raining all that day. At 4 P. M. made land, and endeavored to get ashore, but without success, after trying for three hours. The next land made was Cape Gloucester, but the attempt to get ashore was attended with no better result. At 9 P. M. again sighted the main, and finding a lee remained until daylight of the 29th February, when at about 7 A. M. sighted the steam-ship Leichardt and were soon safely on board and hospitably cared for Capt. McLean, of the Leichardt, being advised of the wreck, made for the supposed locality, but on reaching the spot the ill-fated Gothenburg was found to have slipped off the reef, the eyes of the main rigging being awash. A search party from Bowen afterward discovered fourteen survivors on Holborn Island and brought them to Townsville. They had passed the night of the 24th in the rigging, after seeing their fellow-voyagers swept off one by one or go down with the ship. They state that about 3 A. M. on Thursday, efforts having been made to raise her forward, the vessel commenced moving, and got broadside on to the reef, laboring heavily. The two port boats were then lowered and manned and sent astern, as it was feared that they would be stove in by the heavy sea if kept alongside, but the painters broke and they got adrift. The vessel gradually heeled over, and about an hour after the starboard boats were lowered, and as the passengers rushed into them the boats capsized as soon as they reached the water. The sea now broke over the steamer, and fourteen men who were left took to the masts, where they remained till Friday morning, when they succeeded in bailing out one of the boats that was fast to the Gothenberg by a painter, and, leaving the wreck, managed to reach Holborn Island, where they found the port life-boat smashed, but the four men who left in her were safe. The starboard life-boat was seen by some of the survivors on the east side of the reef, with the stern out, and five or six persons on board.

The following is a list of the survivors: Crew—G. Griffith, Richard Bilts, George Cover, R. Brazel, J. Marks, W. Falk, J. Reynolds, David Wylie, Salvewermosen, William Burns, Joseph Hudson, Henry Nelson.

Passengers saved—William Thomas, William Romers, James J. Campbell, S. Andrews, J. Krauger, T. Cockburn, P. J. Hogan, J. Cleland, W. Roberts, J. Fitzgerald, D. Harris.

The passengers drowned are Hon. Thomas Reynolds and wife, Judge Wearing, Mr. Pelham, (Judge's Associate,) Mr. Whitley, (Crown Prosecutor,) Mr. Mulner, wife and family; Mrs. Prier and family, Mr. W. Durand, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Eastwright and son, Mr. W. Floyd, Mr. W. Easter, Mr. Hart and wife, Mr. Nation, wife and child; Mrs. Vigors, Mr. Hunt and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Mr. Shoebridge, Mr. R. McKnight, Mr. S. Lesser; Messrs. J. Runge, J. Pring, Johns, J. Macarthy, J. Mitchell, Wells, (editor,) T. Simms, Cameron, Radford, H. Fairhall, J. Kean, Williams, J. P. Goulder and son, W. Leiden, Mackie, Stone, C. Peters, C. Cleve, J. Crain, H. Hassel, Graham, H. Hearce, Thompson, Blades, Glenister, C. Fry, J. Newcombe, McCallum, Fegerty, C. Musgrave, J. Griffiths, Mackay, Ross, and others not remembered.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A CRASH ON THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

THE MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK RUNS INTO A BALTIMORE TRAIN COMING OUT OF WASHINGTON—NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FEARFUL CATASTROPHE—THE ENGINES TELESCOPED AND FOUR CARS DEMOLISHED—MANY OF THE PASSENGERS INJURED, BUT NONE KILLED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad about 5 o'clock this afternoon just outside of the tunnel, near the Eastern Branch, between the 4:53 train from this city and the New-York train due here at 5:13 P. M. Eight or ten persons were severely injured, and both trains badly wrecked.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A visit to the scene of the railroad accident to-night shows that the catastrophe was of a most serious character. Laborers by the light of torches were engaged in removing the wreck from the road, and expected to have the track cleared before morning. The trains departing and arriving transferred passengers and baggage to either end of the wreck, thus causing but slight detention to travel between Washington and the North. It was remarked, generally, as fortunate that the colliding cars did not run off the track, as in such a case they would have been precipitated over the embankment, which is fifteen or twenty feet high at this place. The accident occurred a short distance from the northern end of the tunnel, and not more than two or three hundred yards from the bridge crossing the Eastern branch of the Potomac. Had the collision occurred one minute earlier on the bridge the loss of life would have been frightful. From information obtained at the scene of the disaster it appears that the engineer on the northern-bound train did not stop sufficiently long on the switch near the mouth of the tunnel to allow the southern-bound train to pass, but proceeded on his way and met the latter train just around a curve coming at full speed, that train being entitled to the right of way. The crash caused by the collision was fearful, both engines and four cars being completely demolished. The tender of one of the engines was thrown on the top of the wreck, and the baggage car of the north bound train on the top of its engine. Three of the cars wrecked were attached to the north bound train, and the fourth one to the south bound train. The following named persons were injured: George McAfee, engineer of the north bound train, chin cut open and otherwise injured about the face; Jacob Fry, engineer of the south bound train, leg broken by jumping from the train; Henry Bechtel, fireman, injured internally; George W. Baker, of Wilmington, Del., a passenger, injured internally; Thomas Collins, of Baltimore, Md., severely bruised; Gorge Duritz, a Western Union Telegraph operator, cut and bruised; Albert Redmeyer, a passenger, wrist broken; Buchanan, Conductor, cut about the head and face; Charles McCarthy, of Washington, D. C., passenger, slightly bruised. Several other passengers whose names could not be ascertained were slightly injured, but were able to proceed on their journey or return to their homes in this city. McAfee, Baker, Collins, Fry, Bechtil, and Duritz were taken to the Providence Hospital, and received proper medical aid.

Jacob Fry, the engineer of the incoming train, says the north-bound train should have remained on the switch at the mouth of the tunnel at least fifteen minutes, even if he had been behind time, but he was on time, and looked at his watch just after crossing the Eastern Branch bridge, when he found he had one minute to reach the switch. Just then he sighted the north-bound train coming around the curve. He immediately put on the air-brakes, reversed his engine and jumped, breaking his leg.

The company will immediately make an examination into the circumstances attending the disaster, with the view of ascertaining where the responsibility rests.

Mr. W. Z. King, Surveyor of Customs at Greenport, N. Y., who was a passenger on the New-York express, which left that City at 8:40 this morning, makes the following statement: "The train left New-York on time. When we arrived at Philadelphia the train was detained from some cause. I think we must have been from ten to fifteen minutes behind time when we left there, though we arrived at that city on time. I do not think we made up any of that time until we left Baltimore, when the train ran at a very rapid rate, so fast in fact as to occasion considerable uneasiness on the part of the passengers, and this fast traveling was evidently for the purpose of making up the time lost by the detention at Philadelphia. The first indications I had of a collision or of anything wrong was just after we left the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, entering Washington, and in full view of the dome of the Capitol, when there was a sudden and terrific crash, occasioned by the engines of the express train on which I was traveling and the engine of the Baltimore train coming into collision and telescoping, the boiler of one engine being run completely into the other. The baggage car of the express train moving south was run on top of the engine, and rested upon the ground only upon the rear truck, the other trucks being upon the engine and the car, thus forming an angle of forty-five degrees. No one was seriously hurt in the car I occupied, which was the rear car, the only injuries resulting from a very heavy jar. There were four passenger cars, including the smoking and palace cars. The passengers all immediately left the cars to ascertain the amount of damage, and the first objects that met my view were two men imprisoned between the floor of the baggage car of the outgoing train and the first passenger car of the same train, the former car having completely mowed down the passenger car. The men were in a space of about sixteen inches, and the great wonder is that they were not crushed to death. They were, however, released in the course of a half hour and both were found to be injured, though the one who was underneath the other was able to walk. No ladies were injured. One of the engineers, though to what engine he belonged I do not know, was hauled out of the rubbish in a frightful condition, being terribly cut about the head. There was not a great deal of outcry, and generally the passengers seemed to be calm. The ladies on the train were much frightened. The majority of the injured were on the outgoing train. If we had been fifteen seconds further back when the trains came into collision we should probably have gone into the river. We had just reached dry land when the crash came.

Conductor Buchanan, of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, who was so severely injured this evening, was sleeping at midnight under the influence of mild narcotics. His physicians are unable at present to state the extent of his injuries.

THE BRYANT BENEFITS.

The Press Committee connected with the Bryant benefits held a meeting yesterday afternoon and adjourned *sine die*. It was concluded, in justice to the managers, and in order not to interfere with the general prosperity of the entertainments on Thursday afternoon, to abandon the special entertainment to be given by the press on Saturday afternoon. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we find it inexpedient to recommend the managers to give an additional supplementary performance for the Bryant benefit under the auspices of the press; and we also find it inexpedient to give a supplementary performance on May 1 under our own direction, for the reason that we could not suitably advertise and conduct the same without injury to the enterprise of the managers on the 29th of April.

A resolution of thanks was also tendered to the following ladies and gentlemen who had kindly volunteered their services for the occasion of the press benefit: Mme. Ristori, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. George Rignold, Miss Fanny Davenport, Gilmore's Band, George Fawcett Rowe, Stuart Robson, John Brougham, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Drasdil, Miss Linda Mayr, Joseph Wheelock, and others.

A BILLIARD MEDAL EASILY WON.

The billiard fraternity have been considerably excited during the past two days on account of a rumor that Garnier had claimed forfeit in his match with Vignaux for the Delaney Emblem. It appears that by the rules the entire amount of the stakes has to be deposited in the hands of the stakeholder five days previous to the playing of the game. As the match was fixed for to-morrow, it was understood that the final deposit of $250 a side, making in all $500 a side, was to be deposited on Saturday. M. Vignaux gave his partner, Mr. Strauss, the necessary money on Saturday, and the latter, drawing a check for the amount, sent it to "Chris." O'Connor, who has been acting as agent for Vignaux. Mr. O'Connor, having to go down town on Monday, thought that would be time enough to deposit the check in the hands of Mr. Delaney, the stakeholder, but when he went there yesterday the latter declined to receive it, as Mr. Garnier had claimed forfeit, on the ground that the rules had not been complied with. After some discussion among the persons interested, it was decided that the forfeit should be returned to Mr. Vignaux, and that Mr. Garnier should take the emblem. A fresh match for $500 a side was immediately made, to be played to-morrow evening at Tammany Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson's engagement at Booth's Theatre was entered upon last evening with a performance of "Amy Robsart." An overflowing audience was present, and the recital passed off with much smoothness, and was attended with even more than the usual number of pleasant incidents marking successful nights. To many readers, "Amy Robsart" is, no doubt, a well-remembered work. It is a dramatization of Scott's "Kenilworth," by Mr. Andrew Halliday, and after Miss Neilson had acted it about one hundred and fifty times at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, she appeared as *Amy Robsart* at Booth's, three years ago, and produced quite as strong an impression in New-York as she did upon the London play-goers. Mr. Halliday, we shall but say, it there be need to refresh the memory of persons interested, has followed pretty accurately, until the close of his achievement at least, the familiar romance. The luckless spouse of the *Earl of Leicester* is seen successively at the Black Bear Inn, at Kenilworth, and in Mervyn's Tower, and the deeply-interesting character of Scott's story is preserved throughout each of the episodes presented until the very last, when the necessity of changing the sad dénouement of the book into a finale in accord with the doctrine of poetic retribution compels Mr. Halliday to adopt rather awkward means to bring about the death of *Varney* and the rescue of the heroine. Some very touching love-passages, at different stages of "Amy Robsart," several effective scenes with *Varney*, and the whole of the third act would, however, suffice for the introduction of the principal personage. Miss Neilson, to whom the rôle of *Amy Robsart* belongs by prescriptive right, is more than equal to its demands. The fatigues of a long engagement have seemingly been without influence upon the beauty of this artist, and after the cordial greeting which was extended to her when she came forth in *Amy's* chamber, it became clear that none of her power to charm or to sway had departed. Miss Neilson's acting, indeed, has gained rather than lost since her last engagement in this City; increased repose is noticeable in her delivery, and, in the violent portions of the drama, there was more intensity, and, as a consequence, far more real force. She portrayed with infinite delicacy the sorrows of the *Countess of Leicester*, and in the scene with the *Queen*, which is followed by that of her confrontation with the *Earl*, her performance rose to the dignity of a tragic effort, and brought the act to an conclusion than which it would be impossible to imagine anything more striking. Miss Neilson was called before the curtain after the drop had fallen, but, previous to this return to the footlights, she was summoned to the front to receive an immense tribute of flowers. The general traits of the representation were commendable, although the "cast" might be stronger than it is. Miss Ida Vernon is to be credited with an excellent picture of *Queen Elizabeth*; Mr. F. B. Warde was not altogether at his case as *Leicester*, and Mr. J. B. Studley, as *Varney*, ought to have been a trifle more Mephistophelian in manner if not in attire. The piece is handsomely set, the scenery and costumes being brilliant and appropriate, and the pageant at Kenilworth Castle—which, by the way, is not so extraneous an event as it may be thought, as no small portion of the romance is devoted to its description—calls into requisition a chorus and a potent array of pretty and well-trained female auxiliaries. "Amy Robsart" is to be given at Booth's until further notice.

THE CHAPMAN ART SALE.

The first half of the superb collection of paintings belonging to H. T. Chapman, Jr., were sold last night at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway. This is one of the finest collections of paintings that has been offered for sale this season, and, as will be seen by the record of sales annexed, brought good prices. The attendance was large and there was considerable competition. Before the sale commenced Mr. Chapman made a statement to the effect that every picture in the collection was his own personal property; that he had no return prices; that there would be no fraudulent bids, and that every picture would be sold for just what it would bring at auction. The sale then proceeded, and resulted as follows: No. 1, "The Return from the Bath," Bacon, Paris, $50; No. 2, "Waiting," same artist, $42 50; No. 3, "The Old Puritans," Whittaker, Brooklyn, $190; No. 4, "Landscape," Bricher, New-York, $100; No. 5, "View in Antwerp," Leickert, Antwerp, $40; No. 6, "Summer," Smillie, New-York, $100; No. 7, "Winter," Shelfhout, Holland, (deceased,) $67 50; No. 8, "The Politicians," Reyntjens, Amsterdam, $52 50; No. 9, "What Shall I Say ?" Streibel, Munich, $59; No. 10, "A Bit of Mischief," Schweitzer, Munchi, $110; No. 10 *a*, "Coast Scenes," Sloan, New-York, $60; No. 11, "Daily Pensioners," Spiess, Munich, $215; No. 12, "The Old Mill," Kluyver, Amsterdam, $77 50; No. 13, "View Near Valencia, Spain," Colman, New-York, $155; No. 14, "At Bay," De Vos, Brussels, $105; No. 15, "A Streak of Luck," Wood, New-York, $125; No. 16, "The Old Cook," (water-color,) Vibert, Paris, $57 50; No. 17, "The Rival Beggars," G. Raphael, Montreal, $152 50; No. 18, "Market Scene," Vrolijk, Amsterdam, $100; No. 19, "The Haunted Homestead," Weyant, Rome, $55; No. 20, "Marine," Richards, Philadelphia, $100; No. 20, "Quail and Young," Tait, New-York, $120; No. 21, "Returning from the Spring," Homer, New-York, $95; No. 22, "Landscape," "Lambinet, Paris, $160; No. 23, "The Country Cousin," Marc, Munich, $155; No. 24, "The Poacher's Breakfast," Armfield, London, $110; No. 25, "Storming the Fort," Wiles, New-York, $90; No. 26, "Ruins of Jefferson Mansion," Henry, New-York, $67 50; No. 27, "Extremes Meet," Blum, Paris, $100; No. 28, "The Wreckers," Van Beest, New-York, $75; No. 29, "The Gossips," Sonderman, Dusseldorf, $1,525; No. 30, "The Little School Mistress," Igler, Munich, $780; No. 31, "The Picnic," Marc, Munich, $560; No. 32, "The Professor's Pet," Ebersberger, Munich, $250; No. 33, "A Midnight Alarm," Noterman, Brussels, $40; No. 34, "Interior," Steen, Holland, $62 50; No. 35, "Interior," same artist, $50; Nos. 36 and 37, "Landscapes," Van Wyngaerdt, $135 and $110 respectively; No. 38, "The Mourners," De Vos, Brussels, $85; No. 39, "The Fisherman's Family," H. Ten Kate, Amsterdam, $90; No. 40, "A Spring Morning," Grunnenwald, Munich, $168; No. 41, "Nuremburg by Moonlight," Hennings, $625; No. 42, "Hunters on the Campagne," Achembach, Dusseldorf, $500; No. 43, "Landscape," Corot, Paris, (deceased,) $475; No. 44, "Evening," Rousseau, Paris, $430; No. 45, "A Short Road Home," Johnson, New-York, $470; No. 46, "The Burning Village," Wepfner, Munich, $195; No. 47, "The Grandparents' Visit," Ortleib, Munich, $560; No. 48, "A Hurried Consultation," Vernot, Paris, $250; No. 49, "The Wandering Minstrels," Mari Ten Kate, Amsterdam, $520; No. 50, "Tender Thoughts," Eaton, New-York, (deceased,) $300; No. 51, "Finishing her Toilet," Sebes, Brussels, $90; No. 52, "Soldiers at Dinner," Scheeres, Brussels, (deceased,) $50; No. 53, "View at Dieppe," Noel, Paris, $95; No. 54, "Fighting Their Battles Over Again," Vibert, Paris, $60; No. 55, "The New Picture," Heyligers, Brussels, $290; No. 56, "Something in the Wind," Tait, New-York, $270; No. 57, "Between the Acts," Schauman, Munich, $160; No. 58, "How we Fought the Battle," Hasper, Munich, $230; No. 59, "On the Road," Veron, Paris, $120; No. 59*a*, "The Wandering Minstrel," (marble statuary,) Lawlor, London, $775; No. 60, "The Return from the Fair," Schlessinger, Munich, $350; No. 61, "Winter Sports," Guy, New-York, $150; No. 62, "Flowers," De Calix, Paris, $140; No. 63, "A Good Story," Munier, Paris, $350; No. 64, "Summer," Durand, New-York, $200; No. 65, "On the Coast of Labrador," Bradford, New-York, $710; No. 66, "Autumn," Smith, New-York, $160; No. 67, "Taking his Leave," Masse, Paris, $75; No. 68, "Objects of Art," (purchased at the sale of M. Van Schendel's effects at Brussels,) Van Schendel, (deceased,) $125; No. 69, "Near Farmingdale, Long Island," Miller, New-York, $250; No. 70 "Twilight," Kensett, New-York, $165; No. 71, "Taking His Ease," O'Kelley, London, $50; No. 72, "The Sleeping Beauty," Rissé, Paris, $125; No. 73, "In the Bavarian Alps," Rose, Munich, $330; No. 74, "Pilgrims Before Damascus," Duvieux, Paris, $160; No. 75, "Near Hyde Park, on the Hudson," Smillie, New-York, $165; No. 76, "Fremont Rocks—Schooner Head and Spouting Rock," Richards, Philadelphia; No. 77, "From Don Quixote," (water color,) Gustave Doré, Paris, $90; No. 78, "Industrious," O'Kelley, London, $35; No. 79, "Pure Cussedness," Boughton, London, $125; No. 80, "The Coming Storm," Verschuur, Brussels, $310; No. 81, portrait of Palmer, the sculptor, Elliott, (deceased,) New-York, $47 50. The remainder of the collection will be sold to-night.

THE DEATH AT THE INSANE ASYLUM ON WARD'S ISLAND.

John Powers, the keeper at the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, indicted for the murder of a patient on the 29th of March, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The Coroner's jury found that the deceased, Gustav Danionet de Vernon, came by his death from pneumonia, accelerated by violence at the hands of Powers, and recommended the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to exercise great discretion in the selection of keepers. The papers were subsequently sent to the District Attorney's office, and Powers was indicted for murder in the first degree. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

MEMORIAL DAY.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 26.—Memorial Day was observed here with unusually imposing ceremonies. There was a large parade and procession, and the corner-stone of the Confederate monument was laid. In his speech, Gen. Evans said: "Let us do nothing to keep alive the passions of war. To study its lessons is prudence; to profit by its teachings is wisdom; but to stir up the old animosities is madness. The voice of this monument will not be for war but for peace. It will say to us—The Confederacy has expired. Its great life went out on the purple tide of blood that flowed from the hearts of its sons. We have buried it. We do not intend to exhume its remains. We were utterly defeated and we dismiss our resentments. Sadly we parted with the dear old cross of Stars which we followed through many a storm of shot and shell; but we take with the true hand of Southern honor the staff that holds the flag of Stars and Stripes.' I respond with truest feeling to-day to the fraternal words of Gen. Bartlett, spoken at the centennial of the first battle of the old Revolution." Afterward the Ladies' Memorial Association decorated with flowers the graves of the Confederate and the Federal dead in the Augusta Cemetery.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual report of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum shows that there were forty-one boys and thirty-six girls admitted to the institution within the past year, and that the number of inmates at present in the asylum and Industrial School Building is 213. The sum of $20,000 was expended during the year for relief and, in addition, a large amount of clothing was distributed. The total receipts of the United Hebrew Charities of New-York was $72,115, of which $36,782 was received from patrons and members, and $23,203 from Controller Green. The total disbursements during the year were $62,127. The assets of the association on April 1 were $127,331, which shows an increase since last year of $9,987. Efforts will be made during the coming year to enlarge the institution by purchasing land in Westchester for the erection of new buildings for the pupose of separating the boys and girls, who are at present accommodated in the same building. It is also proposed to found a preliminary school for the instruction of boys for the Jewish ministry.

AN UNSECTARIAN INSTALLATION.

The Union Tabernacle congregation, composed of a membership embracing those who have become dissatisfied with sects and denominations based on defined creeds, installed their Pastor, Rev. S. Miller Hageman, formerly a Presbyterian minister, in their place of worship, at Apollo Hall, in Fifth street, Brooklyn, (E. D.,) last evening. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The platform was beautifully decorated with flowers. Mr. Daniel Ives, one of the Trustees, conducted the exercises. On the platform, besides the Pastor, were Rev. Drs. Hepworth and Thrall, and Rev. Messrs. Murphy and Pentecost. The exercises consisted of singing by the choir and congregation; the reading of the sixth chapter of I. Chronicles by Mr. Ives; prayer by Rev. Mr. Murphy; an address by Rev. Dr. Thrall on the unity of the Church, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Hepworth and Rev. Mr. Pentecost. The Pastor was installed by Mr. Ives extending to him the right hand of fellowship, "on the basis of Christianity, without bond of creed or sect except that which makes us one in Christ Jesus," and pledging the co-operation of the congregation in the work in which they were mutually engaged. In response, the newly installed pastor thanked the congregation heartily for the proof they had given him of their affection and support, and said that with Christ as his friend he felt stronger than though he was at the head of the most venerable and powerful sectarian church in the world. The exercises closed with a doxology.

A DOMESTIC'S LOVE OF FINERY.

On the 15th of April a domestic named Alabama May, a native of Connecticut, left the residence of her mistress, Mrs. Eliza T. Robbins, No. 351 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, taking with her a quantity of wearing apparel, ribbons, and laces, valued at $100, which she had stolen from the wardrobe of Mrs. Robbins. Alabama did not return to her employer's, and was subsequently discovered in a saloon on Eighth avenue wearing the stolen clothing. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, when District Attorney Nolan called up Alabama, she pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years in State Prison.

MRS. CONWAY'S CONDITION.

Some hopes were entertained of Mrs. Conway's recovery yesterday morning, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon she suffered a relapse, and at a late hour last night was sinking rapidly. Five physicians were in attendance at her bedside during the night, and every few minutes reports of her condition were received in the vicinity of the theatre by crowds of anxious inquirers. Mrs. Conway has apartments in the theatre, which has been closed in consequence of her illness.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

The following circular has been issued by the Committee on Transportation in connection with the dedication of the Masonic Temple in June next:

MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER SIXTH AVENUE
AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

To the Masonic fraternity—Greeting:

By direction of the M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, the "Committee on Transportation" beg leave to inform you that arrangements have been made with the different railroad and steam-boat lines leading to New-York, by which the brethren desirous of attending the dedication of the Masonic Temple, in this City, on June 2d next, can obtain tickets upon the following terms, viz.:

From stations on the line of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, a little less than two-thirds of the usual fare for the round trip, excepting Buffalo $12, Rochester, $10, and Syracuse $8 25; C. H. Kendrick, General Ticket Agent, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

Erie Railway, one and a half cents (about half-fare) per mile for the round trip, with exceptions same as New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; John N. Abbott, General Ticket Agent, corner Duane and West streets, New-York.

New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, (Boston Line,) fifty or more at half the usual fare for the round trip; A. L. Brigham, General Ticket Agent, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and leased lines, at half the usual fare for the round trip; W. T. Holwill, General Ticket Agent, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

New-York Midland and New-York and Oswego Midland Railroads, at half the usual fare for the round trip; R. H. Chipman, General Ticket Agent, No. 96 Liberty street, New-York.

Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia, 100 or more at half the usual fare for the round trip. Less than 100, $4 each.

From Washington ten or more, and less than fifty, at $11 25; fifty or more, $11 for the round trip; D. H. Boyd, Jr., General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Penn.

New-Jersey Central Railroad; no special rate could be obtained; H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent, No. 119 Liberty street, New-York, will make as liberal reductions as any road has given us to any Masonic organization on application.

New-York and Harlem Railroad; same as New-Jersey Central; apply to W. J. Van Arsdale, General Ticket Agent, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

All railroads on Long Island at half usual fare for round trip, (except Flushing;) apply to respective Superintendents at Brooklyn and Long Island City.

From Boston—At half the usual fare for round trip.

Norwich Line—W. F. Parker, Agent, Pier No. 40 North River, New-York.

Stonington Line—L. W. Filkins, General Ticket Agent, Pier No. 33 North River, New-York.

Fall River Line—George L. Conner, General Ticket Agent, Pier No. 28 North River, New-York.

Special arrangements for intermediate stations.

From Albany—People's Line, cabin fare $1 or $1 50 each way. If regular fare remains as now, the former amount will govern; if raised to usual amount the latter will be charged. John C. Hewitt, General Ticket Agent, Pier No. 41 North River, New-York.

From New-Haven—New-Haven Line, $1 50 for the round trip. William Scott, Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York.

Applications, stating the station from which the start will be made and the number of tickets required, must be made to the General Ticket Agents of the respective railroad and steam-boat companies on or before May 25 next. This is necessary to enable special tickets to be prepared and sent to the agents of the respective stations from which applications are received, where tickets can be purchased on or before May 29.

Several of the General Ticket Agents have signified their intention to run special trains, provided enough tickets are sold on their respective lines to warrant their doing so.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
ISAAC H. BROWN,
ANTONIO GONZALES,
W. J. McDONALD,
ALBERT H. DAKIN,
Committee on Transportation.

W. J. McDONALD, Secretary.

MEETING ON CANAL TOLLS IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 26.—At a large and earnest meeting held in Arcade Hall, in this city, on Saturday evening, presided over by Hon. F. T. Flagler, speeches were made favoring low tolls on the canals, and resolutions adopted asking the Legislature to pass an act establishing the tolls recommended by the Canal Board.

JOHN HARPER'S FUNERAL.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE GREAT PUBLISHER.

SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. DR. CHAPMAN—A SUCCESSFUL LIFE AND TRIUMPHANT DEATH—THE NOBLE DEEDS OF LONG YEARS CROWNED WITH THE GRANDEST DESTINY POSSIBLE TO MAN.

The last tributes of respect were yesterday paid to the memory of the late John Harper, senior member of the firm of Harper Brothers. The remains of the deceased were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, and the funeral took place from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. The ceremonies were simple but solemnly impressive. A considerable time before the hour fixed for the commencement of the funeral service the building was filled by a large and reverent assemblage. The south gallery was reserved for the employes of the firm, and the prominent firms in the book trade occupied the pews on the north side of the centre aisle. The publishing firms represented were Appleton & Co., Hurd & Houghton, Nelson & Phillips, Collins Brothers, Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., George A. Leavitt & Co., Scribner, Armstrong & Co., D. Van Nostrand, George W. Carleton, James Oakley, E. P. Dutton & Co. Vice President Wilson was present, as were also Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Dr. Roche, Rev. Dr. Foss, Rev. Dr. Crawford, Rev. Dr. Ridgway, Rev. Dr. True, Rev. Mr. Terry, Rev. Mr. Edmonds, Rev. Mr. Wardle, Rev. Mr. Osborne, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Burton, Rev. Dr. Farley, and R. R. Sinclair. The church arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. Raymond, Truslow, and Forrester. There was a great abundance of floral offerings, and these were of the most beautiful designs. At 11:30 o'clock the northern doors of the church were thrown open and the funeral procession filed up the principal aisle. It was led by Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor of the church, who recited the burial service. Then followed the pall-bearers. These were: Judge Fancher, Edwin Mead, Theodosius Bartow, Col. Richard M. Hoe, Thurlow Weed, Prof. Drisler, John W. Southack, William H. Demarest, John H. Hall, A. D. F. Randolph, Benson J. Lossing, George William Curtis, Evert A. Duyckinck, James M. Morrison. The pall-bearers took their seats in the pews reserved for them, and close by sat the relatives of the deceased. The coffin was placed upon a support in front of the chancel rail. It was of solid rose-wood, with chased silver handles, and bore on a plain silver plate the inscription:

JOHN HARPER,
Born, Jan. 22, 1797,
Died, April 22, 1875.

The floral offerings were distributed on the lid of the coffin and in its immediate vicinity. A heart, surmounted with a cross, was placed upon the centre of the lid. This tribute was composed of violets of the most delicate tints. Near it was a wreath of violets, and across the centre were laid an exotic fern and a sheaf of wheat. A crown of tuberoses and moss roses was placed on a support at the head of the coffin, and at its foot lay a cross of violets. There were over twenty floral designs inside the chancel rails, the principal piece of which was a column of ivy leaves springing from a bed of violets, and garlanded with tuberoses and moss roses. The other designs consisted chiefly of crowns, anchors, harps, crosses, and broken columns. Four of the principal floral tributes were taken to the cemetery for the decoration of the grave, and the remainder were distributed between St. Luke's, the Homœopathic, and the Woman's Hospitals. While the remains were being borne up the aisles, Chopin's funeral march was played. After the anthem, "I heard a great voice from Heaven," prayer was offered by Bishop Janes. The church choir then sang the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee."

Rev. Dr. Chapman preached the funeral sermon. He never, he said, stood as then, in the presence of death, that the question did not force itself upon his mind with peculiar emphasis and significance, "What is the object of life; why are we here in this world; for what do we live?" Could it be, he asked, to accumulate material goods, to develop business talents, to keep the wheels of industry in motion, to surround ourselves with the comforts of life, home family, friends, plenty, and to find in these things our satisfaction? This could hardly be accepted as the philosophy of life, for when these things were attained, and when men were but capable of enjoying them, death stepped in and soon separated the possessor and the possession. Could it be a gain to attain to a high business eminence, to acquire military fame, to succeed in intellectual pursuits? They knew that these things were possible to very few, and those few knew very well what they cost, and how death palsied the arm that was ready to grasp them. Nor yet did it seem to him that to promote a temporal civilization and forward the interests of man was the true purpose of life. Death cut the worker down and left the work to languish. In this presence to-day life itself seemed to contract. They insensibly asked what were all these things to the silent sleeper; was it all over and passed away; did it all come to this? If that were so, well might their feelings find expression in the bitter wail of disappointment that fell from the lips of the royal philosopher, "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity." Thank God, however, that this was not the end. John Harper lived, lived even there as he never lived when his spirit dwelt in the tabernacle of his body. This very translation had intensified the influence of his life to a degree which it had never reached before. Though dead he yet spoke, and oh, through how many channels would he continue to speak of those who knew him in life. He lived not only here, but in the hereafter, where life endured without end. Time would only permit a brief allusion to his life. At an early age he consecrated himself to God and His service, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a worthy member until he was translated from the bosom of the Church militant to the bosom of the Church triumphant. He was a man of business talent and tact, and his life was a marked success. The highest integrity and public spirit marked his business relations; he was a wise counselor, a true friend, an affectionate husband, and he left behind him in these monuments of character the richest legacy a man could leave. While his religious character was always above reproach, it seemed to envelop him with a peculiar lustre during the last years of his life. He was a man of large means, but he did not rest upon that. He and his brother had won a proud position in the business world, and had made their names famous wherever books were read, but all this he forgot. In all his relations of life, he had maintained incorruptible honesty; but this he did not rely upon when he came down to the end of life. In a conversation with him not long ago, Bishop Janes said to him: "Well, Brother Harper, what of the future?" and he answered, throwing his whole soul into the word as he repeated it three times, "bright, bright, bright." He had won a proud business position; he had success, wealth, home, family, friends, yet that future was more to him than all. Said Bishop Janes to him: "Is Jesus precious?" Then summoning all his strength he answered with ecstacy: "Yes, yes, yes; He is everything to a dying man." Jesus filled the whole circumference of his vision, and was the rock upon which he rested so triumphantly while the billows of death were for long months past surging around him. He felt more deeply than ever before that Christ was alone sufficient for man in his last material extremity. The speaker believed he hazarded nothing in saying that John Harper stood forward a specimen of the noblest life and grandest destiny possible to any mortal man. If they could summon his spirit from the skies, what message did they think it would bring? Would it be strife after the things of this world with all the energies of our hearts? He fancied rather that the counsel would be not to lay up treasures on earth, but to lay up treasures in heaven. It was well to remember that there were some things of more worth than gold and more enduring than time. Another fellow-laborer had fallen from the ranks, and he counseled them through his silent lips, eloquent with his translation, to work well lest the time should come when no man could work. What would he say, he asked, to the widow of the deceased, who had been his partner for so many years; to his children and grandchildren, who for years had enjoyed his sympathy, his protection, his counsel, and his prayers; to his brother whose life had been blended with his in a long business career? What need he say but remind them of what he was to them, and of God's goodness in giving to them so long the sweet treasure of a life radiant with so many virtues.

At the conclusion of the services, the coffin was opened, and those present paid their final tributes of respect to the deceased. The funeral cortége then filed out of the church, and the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood, where the final act in the ceremonial of the day was performed.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF OLIVET CHAPEL.

A concert will be given to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall in the style of "Aunt Polly Bassett's Singing-school," for the purpose of raising funds for the renovation of Olivet Chapel. This church was organized under the care of Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, and is at present in charge of Rev. A. F. Schauffler. The members of the church are drawn from the German and English population, and separate meetings are held for both nationalities. The church was established on the undenominational basis, and numbers among the congregation Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Moravians, and Lutherans. The chapel is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. Besides religious training, popular lectures and social festivals are given to the members. Within the past year great progress has been made in the Sunday-schools attached to the church, and increased accommodation is now much needed, there being nearly 900 names on the roll of attendance. The concert will be conducted by the pupils of the school, assisted by a few professionals who have volunteered their services, and the managers appeal to the public to aid them in forwarding the benevolent object they desire to accomplish.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN'S CLUB.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF JOHN CAMPBELL—TESTIMONY OF ALL CONCERNED—OFFICER WILLIAMSON COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS WITHOUT BAIL.

The inquest in the case of John Campbell, who was clubbed to death by Officer Williamson, in Liberty street, on the 12th inst., was held by Coroner Woltman yesterday. George R. Black testified that on the 12th inst., about 8 P. M., while passing through Liberty street, near Washington, he saw an officer, whom he could not now recognize, strike a man who was assisting another to his feet; he saw but two or three persons there at the time, and did not notice any disturbance; the deceased made no resistance to the officer.

Michael Weiss, a cigar-maker, testified that he was in the back part of the store, No. 135 Liberty street, at the time of the occurrence, and when the crowd collected on the street went out and saw two men lying in the middle of the street; he then saw a Policeman come up and strike a blow with his club; the people on the street at the time were not disorderly; the Policeman came from Washington street. He thought there were from twenty-five to thirty persons on the street.

Alexander McIlhargy, a patrolman attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that on Monday, April 12, between 7 and 8 P. M., he was on post at Liberty Street Ferry; he was told that there was a fight going on in Liberty and West streets, and went there and saw a crowd of men on the corner; Officer Williamson was dispersing the crowd; there was one man not disposed to go away, but Officer Williamson and himself got him as far as Washington street; he then returned to his post, but had scarcely got there when he heard a rap, and went back to Liberty street, opposite No. 136, where he saw Officer Williamson with a man who was bleeding from a wound on his head; he assisted Williamson in taking him to the station-house, where he reported to the Sergeant and then went back to his post; he did not see the man again; Williamson struck him on his back; they arrested him and he walked along with them to the station, but did not speak.

Edgar Sharp, a roundsman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, stated that he was at the station-house at 7:40 o'clock P. M., April 12, when Officer Williamson brought in John Campbell and made a charge of assault and battery against him; Campbell was under the influence of liquor; he saw blood on his face; he walked steadily into the station-house, but he could perceive from his breath that he had been drinking.

Samuel S. Slater, Sergeant of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that he was in the station-house at 7:40 P. M. when John Campbell was brought in by Officers Williamson and McIlhargy, who made a charge against him of assault and battery; he noticed blood on his face and a wound on his head, and asked Officer Williamson how Campbell had received the wound; he answered that he had struck him with his club in self-defense; deceased said the officer ought not to have struck him; Williamson returned and told me that Campbell's wounds were found to be serious; that his skull had been fractured, and he was retained in the hospital; he did not think Campbell was under the influence of liquor at the time; Williamson was sober.

Rose Campbell, the wife of the deceased, testified about her husband leaving home and her care for him; that her husband resided at No. 140 Norfolk street.

Charles Williamson, the accused, testified that his post was on Washington street, from Fulton to Cedar streets; on Monday, the 12th of April, he had gone over his post twice, and when he reached the corner of Liberty and Washington streets he saw a crowd and heard cries. He ran down and separated the crowd. Officer McIlhargy came there about the same time. The deceased came up Liberty street very reluctantly. When McIlhargy left he went down to Cedar street, stopped there a moment, and then came back. When he got to the south-west corner of Liberty and Washington streets he noticed a crowd, and saw two men fighting in the street. He dispersed the crowd again, and some one struck him with his fist on the back and knocked him over the two men who were fighting; Campbell and the other man were fighting at the same time; Campbell threw his arms around his leg, and attempted to throw him; to save himself from falling he struck Campbell on the head with his club, which he held in his left hand. Officer McIlhargy then came up and they both took him to the station-house, and preferred the charge of assault and battery and fighting in the street against him. His attention was first called to John Campbell by his refusing to move on. The second crowd gathered about a minute after the first crowd had been dispersed. Campbell did not strike him; but had taken hold of his leg when he struck him. He never saw Campbell before, nor did he say anything to him before striking him.

John B. Isham, M. D., Surgeon of the Third Surgical Division, Bellevue Hospital, testified that John Campbell was admitted to the hospital on April 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was suffering from a wound on his forehead which proved to be a fracture of the frontal bone on the right side. The patient did well until Thursday, April 15, when he became delirious and continued in that condition until his death.

Joseph Cushman, M. D., testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of John Campbell at the Morgue, April 21, and found a wound of the forehead, two inches in length, situated a little to the right of the median line. On removing the skull-cup he found a fracture of the skull, involving the frontal and temporal bones on the right of the skull, extending into the orbital foramen; a clot of blood was found beneath the fracture; extensive meningitis was found over the right surface of the brain; more marked at the seat of the fracture. Death, in his opinion, was caused by meningitis, due to fracture of the skull.

The jury found that John Campbell came to his death by meningitis, the result of a blow on the head, inflicted with a club in the hands of Officer Charles Williamson, April 12, in Liberty street.

When the verdict had been rendered Williamson was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had nothing to say for the present. Coroner Woltman then said he should commit him without bail. Williamson was then taken to the Tombs.

COMPLIMENT TO A SEA CAPTAIN.

A BANQUET GIVEN TO CAPT. SCHWENSEN, OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, IN HONOR OF HIS ONE HUNDREDTH VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A complimentary banquet was tendered last night to Capt. H. F. Schwensen, commander of the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steam-ship Pomerania, at Sieghörtner's restaurant, in Lafayette place, in commemoration of his one hundredth voyage across the Atlantic in the service of the company. In 1857 Capt. Schwensen was appointed to the command of the steam-ship Hammonia, in which he made thirty voyages; he made twelve voyages in the Borussia, fifteen in the Germania, thirty-two in the Westphalia, and has just now completed his eleventh ocean trip in the Pomerania, making 100 in all.

The dining-rooms were tastefully decorated with the flags of United Germany and America, intertwined with the colors of Hamburg. A number of beautiful floral devices were ranged along the tables, and an elegant model of a ship in choice flowers rested in front of the guest of the evening. Photographs of Capt. Schwensen and his officers and the steamships of the Hamburg-American Line, gaily decorated with trailing plants and flowers, were suspended about the room. Music was supplied by Bernstein's string band, which was stationed in one of the ante-rooms. The captain was greeted, on his arrival, with a round of cheers, which was followed by fifteen minutes of congratulatory hand-shaking. The company then adjourned to the dining-room, and the tables were speedily filled. Mr. Henry A. Kunhardt, agent of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, occupied the chair. At his right was seated Capt. Schwensen, Baron Von Schoelzer, the German Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Bayard Taylor. At his left sat the German Consul General Schumaker, Capt. Thomas, of the Eagle Line of steam-ships, and Philip Bissinger. The company included a number of the leading German merchants of the City. The Committee of Arrangements was as follows: Baron Von Schoelzer, Charles Althof, Gustav H. Gossler, L. A. Lienau, L. J. Stiastny, Hy A. Kunhardt, C. F. Ackermann, Oswald Ottendorfer, Hermann Funke, George Gravenhorst, C. B. Richard, and Charles A. Herpich. After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman referred to the many good qualities displayed by Capt. Schwensen during his long connection with the Hamburg Line, and proposed the health of the veteran Commodore, which was acknowledged with renewed applause. Capt. Schwensen responded in a short speech, in which he acknowledged the high compliment paid him, and said that he should always treasure the memories of the evening as the proudest of his life. The next toasts were, "The German Flag," responded to by Baron Von Schoelzer, and "America," acknowledged by Mr. Bayard Taylor. A number of other addresses appropriate to the occasion were also delivered. During the evening Mr. Lichstein presented Capt. Schwensen with a handsomely-engrossed series of resolutions from the Marine Underwriters of New-York, congratulating him on the celebration of his one hundredth voyage across the Atlantic, and assuring him of their appreciation of the faithful fulfillment of his duties during a career which had been singularly free from disaster. The festivities, which were enlivened by music and singing, did not conclude until a late hour, and the guest of the evening was the recipient of an enthusiastic ovation on his departure.

A ROBBERY IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

The office of Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, in THE TIMES building, was entered on Saturday night or Sunday last, and a large iron safe, locked with a combination lock, was opened, and $294 30 stolen therefrom. The safe could only have been unlocked by somebody who knew the combination used. Mr. Rowell stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had little doubt as to who the robber was. The combination by which the safe was locked was known to most of the employes in the office, and only by them. He believed that the theft was the work of a young man about nineteen years of age, who had been a clerk in their employ, and who had left the firm without giving them notice.

MURDER IN A BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A MAN KILLED WITH A HORSESHOE—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

The blacksmith shop of Edward O'Gorman, at No. 205 West Fortieth street, was yesterday afternoon the scene of a fatal affray in which John Blake, a cartman, residing at No. 57 West Fifty-first street, was almost instantly killed by Thomas Boylan, a blacksmith in the employ of O'Gorman. Early in the forenoon Blake brought his horse to the blacksmith shop to be shod. It was arranged that the shoeing of the horse should be finished by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He returned at that time, and found that his horse had not been attended to. He asked Boylan, who was in charge of the shop, why his horse had not been shod, and Boylan made a surly and impudent answer. Angry words followed, and finally Boylan caught up a heavy horseshoe and threw it at Blake. The missile struck the unfortunate man behind the left ear. He staggered, fell to the ground, and died almost instantly. Boylan, who lives at No. 612 Eighth avenue, fled from the place, closely pursued by Officers Gallagher and Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct. Finding that the officers were gaining on him, he ran into Dan Mace's stable, when James Eager, James Brannigan, and Thomas Doyle, stable hands employed there, shut the doors of the stable in the officers' faces and allowed Boylan to escape by the back way. Eager, Brannigan, and Doyle were arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station, on a charge of aiding Boylan to escape. Blake's body was taken to the station, and Coroner Woltman notified. Capt. Washburn and several detectives are looking for Boylan, and expect to effect his arrest before this evening.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—The Printing Cloths market is quiet and prices unchanged.

The recent movement to keep up the prices of men's and boys' clothing has failed so far as Baldwin the Clothier is concerned—and Baldwin leads. So have no fears; the corner of Canal street and Broadway stands firm.—*Exchange.*

For the best ELASTIC STOCKINGS and SUPPORTING BELTS go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A $4 Book for $1 50.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, OR MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED: BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Counselor in Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with Wood Engravings and Colored Plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, making it THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than **four dollars.** For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county, and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book, that originally cost about $1 25, so much that the people have to pay not less than $4 for it. The PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle-men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the work by rendering him very familiar with the every-day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, &c., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It may be truly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and antidote to malaria, that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefited by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn, become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

Mrs. Thursby, No. 274 Ewen st., Williamsburg, Long Island, a very old lady, suffered with inflammary rheumatism; the joints of her hands and feet swollen; her sufferings were intolerable, and agony intense. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA reduced the swelling and drove away the pains.
Sold by all druggists; 50 cents and $1 a bottle.
Depot No. 451 6th av.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

The Wonderers Satisfied.

Thousands are wondering if what is said about SOZODONT is true. These wonderers have only to try it, to be taught by their teeth, that it is the finest dentifrice extant.

Refined Gum Camphor, 30 Cents a Pound.—ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE, (genuine) 55 cents a bottle. WILLARD M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Keep the teeth clean and white.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, &c., the Peruvian SYRUP is a long-tried and well-established remedy.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

HART—ROBERTSON.—On Monday, April 26, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Lodge, SAMUEL S. HART to MARY E. ROBERTSON, eldest daughter of James Robertson, Esq., all of Jersey City Heights.

INGRAHAM—LEVERICH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Dr. Alex. R. Thompson, D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, of New-York City, to FRANCES ADELAIDE, second daughter of the late Richard B. Leverich, Esq.

OAKLEY—HENKE.—On April 24, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, D. D., FRANKE W., daughter of Capt. H. C. A. Henke, of Brooklyn, to FARNAM L. OAKLEY, of New-York City.

NEWBERN—HENKE.—On April 24, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, D. D., CARRIE F., daughter of Capt. H. C. A. Henke, to WILLIAM B. NEWBERN, all of Brooklyn.

SILLIMAN—WARREN.—In St. Paul's Church, Newburg, on the 22d April, by Rev. Rufus Emory, Rector of the parish, Rev. GEORGE D. SILLIMAN, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss MARY C. WARREN, daughter of William E. Warren, Esq., of Newburg.

☞ New-Haven (Conn.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

SPEARS—DOWNING.—In London, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at All Souls' Church, by Rev. B. W. Forrest, HARRY D. SPEARS, of Chicago, and LIZZIE, daughter of A. C. Downing, of Paris.

STRANGE—WILSON.—On Thursday, April 15, by Rev. John Pegg, Jr., GEORGE H. STRANGE, of New-York, to MARY E. WILSON, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Saturday, April 24, at Brewsters, Putnam County, N. Y., EUNICE K. O. H., wife of Daniel Baker, in the 69th year of her age.
Funeral at Brewsters at 1 P. M. Tuesday 27th.

BARD.—At Rome, Italy, on the 10th April inst., MARGARET JOHNSTON BARD, wife of John Bard, and daughter of the late John Johnston.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, 25th inst., EDWARD SANDS BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 East 23d st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—On April 25, 1875, JANE, wife of Thomas H. Chambers, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 151 East 18th st., on Tuesday, April 27, at 2 P. M.

FARR.—On Saturday, April 24, JAMES W. FARR, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's place, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

GUION.—At Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, April 19, 1875, ADOLPHUS BECK GUION, aged 27 years, 6 months, and 16 days; son of Chaplain Elijah Guion, U. S. Army.

HAYDEN.—On Saturday, April 24, LIZZIE B., wife of Albert Hayden and daughter of the late Thomas Smull.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 11 West 45th st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

KITCHEN.—On Saturday, April 24, 1875, GEORGE H. KITCHEN, Jr., youngest son of George H. and Elizabeth Kitchen, aged 13 years and 10 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 111 East 71st st., on Tuesday, April 27, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

LIGHTBODY.—On Monday, 26th inst., JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, in the 59th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOZIER.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, April 25, 1875, ANN, daughter of the late Abraham Lozier, in the 73d year of her age.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Boyce, corner of Targee and Gove sts., Stapleton, without further notice.

MILLS.—In Philadelphia, at the residence of her father, HARRIET BEAUMONT, wife of Albert F. Mills, of Hartford, Conn., and daughter of John W. Lockwood, in the 20th year of her age. Funeral will take place from No. 1,906 Walnut st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.
☞ Hartford papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Newtown, Long Island, Sunday, April 25, 1875, MINNIE, youngest daughter of C. L. and Mary A. Moore, aged 17 years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, April 28, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M.

NELSON.—At Irvington, N. J., April 25, 1875, WILLIE FRAZEE, youngest son of Robest H. and Florence May Nelson, aged 1 year, 23 days.
Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Brombush, No. 38 Perry st., New-York, on Tuesday, April 27, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PRALL.—At Piermont, on Sunday, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY PRALL, son of late Horatio G. Prall.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Piermont, on Wednesday, April 28, at 11:45 A. M. Train leaves Erie Railway depot, foot of Chambers st., at 9:30, returning at 2. Carriages in attendance at Sparkill Station.

ROGERS.—At Manhattanville, April 26, 1875, FLORENCE MAY, daughter of James and Annie Rogers, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 24 days.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 131st st., west of the Boulevard, on Tuesday, April 27, at 2 o'clock.

SLADE.—On Monday morning, April 26, ELIZABETH STOKES, infant daughter of Francis H. and the late Elizabeth S. Slade.

TAPPEN.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., GEORGE TAPPEN, Jr., of the late firm of Tappen & Haggart, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, Thomas B. Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 27th inst., 4 P. M., at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison av. and 29th st.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, April 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Corbett, No. 126 Java street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of J. S. Underhill, of Richmond County, Staten Island, in the 53d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 28, at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, Kent street, between Union avenue and Franklin st., Greenpoint.

WAIT.—Sunday, April 25, SOPHIA I. WAIT, widow of the late Lyman Wait, of Athens, in her 78th year.
Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Dix, No. 109 East 62d st., on Tuesday, April 27, at 12 o'clock.
☞ Hudson papers please copy.

WILLMOTT.—At Fort Lee, Monday, April 26, ELIZABETH P. WILLMOTT, in the 72d year of her age, after a short illness.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

WHY WILL YE SHAKE? BECAUSE WE cannot help it; we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

SAMUEL P. AVERY'S
ENTIRE COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION.
Now on view at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.

☞ See advertisement under Auction Sales.

LAST EVENING'S SALE OF
MR. CHAPMAN'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING,
AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
UNRESERVED SALE.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE ROOMS, Private library, containing many very valuable works, illustrated and standard—many scarce. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 Nassau st.
THIS DAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., Continuation of the great sale of Carpets, elegant Black-walnut, Parlor and Bed-room Suits, Office Furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, at No. 238 East 18th st.,
Genteel Household Furniture.

THIS DAY, at No. 34 West 15th st.,
Handsome Household Furniture.

TO-MORROW, at No. 304 2d av.,
Elegant Household Furniture.

On THURSDAY, at No. 38 Great Jones st.,
Handsome Household Furniture.

On THURSDAY, at No. 1,273 Broadway,
Contents and fixtures of drug store.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
FOR THE PEOPLE,
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st., (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector,) EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK,
(Saturdays excepted.)

9 A. M., Inquiry and Instruction Meeting; 4 P. M., Bible Reading for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Bonham; 7:45 P. M., Preaching Service.

Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other Ministers, will speak at all the meetings. COME AND WELCOME!

MR. HENRY MOREHOUSE, OF ENGLAND, will hold Evangelistic service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Tuesday, April 27, as follows:
4 o'clock, P. M., Bible-reading.
7:45 P. M., preaching service.
All are invited.

DINNER TO HON. CARL SCHURZ.

This dinner will take place at Delmonico's, 14th st., corner 5th av., on TUESDAY, April 27. Applications for tickets will be received by the following gentlemen: Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall st.; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty st.; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall st.; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row; Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st., and Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 1, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING ONE OF THE finest lots in Green-Wood offers one-half of same for sale. Address GREEN-WOOD, Post Office Box 5,345.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately. English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a widow with one baby, nearly two years old, wishes to take care of a private house for the Summer; best City reference given. Address L., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ALL KINDS GOOD SERVANTS READY for City or country, for homes or hotels.—Good, capable, civil help, male or female, promptly supplied by the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT IN ENGLISH, French, and music, wishes to go to Europe as governess or lady's companion; good references. Address Le Lievre, care Dr. Houghton, No. 1 29th st.

A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN WISHES AN opportunity to go abroad as teacher in a family, or as companion to an invalid; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WILL FIND A NUMBER of the best colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., [illegible]. Their characters are investigated.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a house for the Summer; has the best of references. Apply at No. 361 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat and competent young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 46 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable Protestant girl, who is a tidy, quick chamber-maid, and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing machine; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress or waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; two years' experience; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store, near 29th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman, whom we know and can recommend, who is a thorough chamber-maid and a superior laundress; would like a place in the country; very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for A. C.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and thorough waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for B. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, &c.; will assist with washing and ironing; will go to the country for the Summer months; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl with several years' experience, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, quick, and obliging; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat and tidy young woman; understands the care of silver, glass, &c.; has excellent City recommendations; no objection to the county. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has two years' reference from her last place; left on account of breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at 301 East 24th st., corner 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing and waiting; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 313 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; five years' City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 41 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 667 5th av., present employer's, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; can be highly recommended by present employer; City or country. Call at No. 30 West 35th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
male and female, for every capacity,
of all nationalities.
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 458 4th av., corner 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to go to the country; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A Private Family.—By a neat, competent girl, who lived six years in her last place; City or country. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call for two days at No. 3 Milligan place, near 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 22 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children; is a good operator; has good reference. Call at No. 235 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A VERY nice Protestant American girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; neat, pleasant, and trusty; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work; can be seen at present employer's; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 30 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 413 East 17th st., near 1st av., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; understands sewing and embroidery; first-class City reference; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at No. 34 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waiting; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 41st st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and washing; good reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a nice private family; best City reference. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; can operate on Singer's machine; three years' City reference. No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 18.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Call at No. 219 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 964 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and plain sewer; would like to go in the country. Call at 312 Madison av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist at washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 288 3d av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day house-cleaning, or work in general; not afraid of work; can give good reference. Call or address No. 573 3d av.; ring bell twice.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-cleaning or washing by the day. Call for three days at No. 212 West 37th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CAPAbility and refinement, as companion to a lady; can give most excellent references. Address Miss A. Vick, Morrisania, N. Y.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soup, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for R. T.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; is willing to assist in the coarse washing; is a good baker, &c.; thoroughly understands her duties. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 218 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; best City reference. Apply at No. 159½ East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable; is a thoroughly good French and English cook; meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both prefer to go together in a small private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place; leaving present employer on account of family breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH Protestants, with good references, as cook, chambermaid, &c.; are exceptionally neat and competent servants; will do all the work between them; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable sisters, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call or address No. 130 West 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO General Housework.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, soups, meats, game, boning, larding; all kinds of desserts, ice-creams, jellies, &c.; is kind and willing, and has several years' reference from each family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 6 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, with a child aged ten, a strong healthy girl; mother gives best references; four years in the country; makes all kinds of pastries and preserves; wages reasonable. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By an industrious, well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also an excellent baker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS AN EXCELlent cook and baker; has the best of reference for years; none but a good family that keeps help long may apply. Can be seen till engaged at No. 462 8th av., rear, between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good cake and bread baker; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 251 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; has eleven years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 238 3d av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl; can cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work; no objections to go into the country; City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, in the rear.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can take care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 414 West 40th st., ring first bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; would go separate. Call for two days at No. 602 2d av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, twenty-three, to cook, wash, and iron; is respectable and obliging; makes biscuit, &c. City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECtable girls, together, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing to do the washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, and desserts; will assist with the washing if required; best reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WOMAN cook, cordon bleu; speaks a little English; has several years' reference from former employer; can get up dinner parties in all styles. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman, for City or country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and general house-worker; has several references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable women; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and laundress; are thoroughly competent, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; no objection to the country; no washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have good City references; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing in a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at 426 West 36th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook in a private family; will assist with washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 512 3d av., near 34th st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD CITY reference from last employer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 16th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook in a boarding-house or club-house; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 426 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 526 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; A GOOD FAMILY cook; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, where a kitchen maid is kept—a real cordon bleue; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR HOUSE-work in the country, by a cheerful, competent, tidy girl, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS WILLING to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 57 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN, AS AN EXCELlent cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing; private family or boarding-house. City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman, as plain cook, &c.; best of references from last place. Call at No. 242 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY references. Call at No. 208 East 57th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT; Can be seen for two days at No. 428 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS IN ALL BRANCHES, BY A young English woman; best City references. Apply at No. 105 West 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE GERMAN GIRL, qualified in cooking, washing, and ironing, in American family. Address M. Tenich, Box 200 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WASHER, and ironer, with good City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st., between 4th and Madison avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general house-work for a small private family; has good City references. Call at 343 West 52d st.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 134 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; cut and fit perfect. Address W. E., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.— A THOROUGH DRESS-maker has two days in the week; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address Miss H., No. 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, the work of a few private families by the day; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 158 6th av., near 12th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—LADIES WISHING STYLISH making done at their homes, call on or address Dressmaker, No. 274 West 25th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dressmaker, will go out by the day, or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av. near 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKING.—CUTTING, FITTING, AND designing; wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands different machines; does nice plaiting, and all kinds of trimming and machine-stitching; also, suits in the latest style from $5 upward; does over old dresses to look as well as new. Address during the week S. L. F., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes to make a few engagements to go out by the day in respectable families; is accustomed to the very best work; thorough satisfaction given. Call at No. 107 Waverley place.

HAIR-DRESSER.—FORMERLY WITH LEEMING, 6th av.; would like to have a few more monthly engagements; terms moderate. Apply at No. 688 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WOMAN WHO IS thoroughly experienced in housekeeping in all its branches; is not afraid to take any responsibility in either City or country; triflers will not be noticed. Address L. M. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman lady, with good references, as housekeeper in a good family; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Address Housekeeper, No. 25 Madison st., Hoboken.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman widow, with a grown-up son, as housekeeper of one or two tenement houses. Call on or address Mrs. Hoepner, No. 206 East 22d st., rear, second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW OF energy and capability, as housekeeper in a widower's family; three years' City reference. Address Mrs. Morton, Box 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work or nursing; is very clean and respectful; wages less an object than a home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as house-maid or parlor-maid; is a good waitress; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN IN an American family to do house-work. Address R. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH young woman, as lady's-maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; has five years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman of refinement and energy, to wait on an invalid lady, or would wait on a lady and gentleman going to London; is very obliging, and can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; speaks some English; best references. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and operates on machine; would assist with grown children or light chamber-work; very best City reference. Call at No. 316 East 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; good hair-dresser; first-class seamstress; three years' City references from last place. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and sew on machine; speaks good English; good City recommendations. Call Tuesday, 27th, at No. 49 West 35th st.

LADY'S MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID by a French person, who knows her business in hair-dressing and dress-making, and has much experience in traveling. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; is a competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; City references. Address A. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT lady's maid, who has lived in noble families, and is a perfect maid. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a well-experienced girl, who is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, &c.; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; has three years' recommendations from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting, puffing, and polishing; is careful, sober, and obliging; will go to the country with a family; four years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has five years' City reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business, fluting, polishing, &c.; City references. Address M. C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing in a small private family; City references. Call for two days at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; wishes to go to the country for the Summer months; best City references can be given. Call or address No. 218 East 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference, and prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 345 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her two girls, one as laundress the other as waitress. Apply to No. 361 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; reference from present employer. Apply at No. 114 East 38th st. Lady can be seen Tuesday.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; highest City reference given; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and first-class hair-dresser; (Scotch.) Address Seamstress, fancy store, No. 426 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; or would take care of grown children and sew; is a very neat hand sewer; excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS infant's nurse, or for grown child, or an invalid lady, or would take charge of a house for the summer; can do plain cooking; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, MIDdle aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. None need apply except those having a young infant. No. 27 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF REFINEMENT and good capacity as nurse, with plain sewing; is neat, obliging, and handy with the needle; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would travel with a good family; best City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 558 7th av., corner 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO TAKE care one or two grown children; can sew well; would make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; a comfortable home is her object more than wages. Call at No. 112 West 4th st., off 6th av.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, speaks German and English, to return with a family to Europe; has the best of references from her present employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN YOUNG woman, speaking French and English, as first-class nurse, seamstress, and chamber-maid, in a private family; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 214 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; understands dress-making; City reference. Call or address at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; no objection to travel with a family; good City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; the best of City references. Apply at No. 409 West 26th st., two stairs up, back.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid, or will take entire charge of an infant; three years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 414 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTESTant; can take entire charge of an infant and do sewing; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 317 East 14th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 47th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of grown children, or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT AND RESPECTable woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 413 8th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as child's nurse or waitress, and the other to do chamber-work, waiting, or fine washing; have no objection to the country; or would go separate. Apply at No. 311 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH NURSE, to take care of a growing child and do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 289 Spring st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call or address at the florist's, 842 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; five years' City reference. Call at No. 414 West 40th st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing-machines. Address 438 6th av., near 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH INFANTS' nurse, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WELSH Protestant infant's nurse, with good City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, or grown children; will assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant parlor-maid, with good City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and machines; will assist with chamber-work, or will take care of growing children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 256 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing thoroughly; is willing to take care of a child. Address, where can be seen, No. 709 6th av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address for three days J. A. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 East 15th st., third floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed, as thorough seamstress and maid; would do chamber-work, or would assist with children. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING; wishes a permanent engagement; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is a Protestant. Call at No. 686 6th av., over the drug store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress-making; can do all kinds of family sewing. Address J. J. B., No. 223 West 33d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant, about eighteen, City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work, or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS. — BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman; thoroughly understands waiting in all the different parts; can clean and take care of silver, and get up all kinds of salads in the best manner; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT GERMAN YOUNG woman as first class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; no objections to the country; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl with four years' City reference from last place; is neat, competent, and a good servant; country preferred. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; able to get up salad dressing, and is also a thoroughly neat and active parlor-maid; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, who is fond of traveling, to wait on a lady or take charge of a child; good reference. Apply at No. 107 East 51st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; can get the best City reference from her place. Call in the china store, No. 872 6th av., corner 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WITH good City references; understands the care of silver and a dining-room; can take a man's place. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; has best City reference. Call on or address No. 321 East 53d st.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—WILL ASSIST WITH THE CHAMber-work; excellent City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

WASHING, &c.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY the day by an excellent laundress who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is also a good cook; has got the best of City reference. Call on or address No. 411 8th av., for two days.

WASHING.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, FIRST-class laundress, who has given up living out, a few days' work to wash any kind of gentlemen's, ladies', or children's fine clothes; can give best references. Address Washer, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS family washing at her own house; can do all kinds of fine washing; has first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 10 West 48th st.

WASHING.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW woman wishes some gentlemen's washing; can do shirts and collars splendid; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 36th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; best City reference. Address E. Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get some families' washing. Call at grocery store, No. 226 East 45th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing done in first-class style by a superior laundress. Inquire of A. Johnson, No. 151 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES family washing or ladies' and gentlemen's; can do fluting and puffing. Call or address No. 525 6th av.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced courier in Europe, who speaks five languages; has traveled on the Continent over twenty years. Address J. E. J. G., Traveler's Club, 124 5th av. Courier's address, 75 Sutherland st., Pimlico, London.

A BOY, FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, RESIDING at No. 123 Suffolk st., desires a place in some business house; has good reference. Apply at the above address for two days.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT, in a first-class family; City or country; disengaged on Friday next; best reference. Address E. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who understands fully the service of wines, fruits, and flowers; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY—IN a family or store or office; call for two days. Address Howard, No. 141 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY a single man, thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best references furnished as to capability and industrious habits; careful, stylish driver; country or City. A gentleman or lady wishing the services of a trustworthy man, call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent unmarried Protestant; willing and civil; disengaged on account of last employer disposing of horses and carriages; highly and satisfactorily recommended in every respect. Apply at or address J. H., at J. B. Brewster's, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED THIRty-seven, thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; the very best reference given; will be disengaged on the 29th of this month; where there is coachman's room preferred. Address Edward, No. 26 South 5th av, or X. X., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; thirty-five years of age; seven years' best of reference from last employers in both City and country; can produce ten years' from the old country. Call or address G. B., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant, as first-class coachman; has had fourteen years' experience in England and this country; unexceptionable references as to character and capability; country preferred. Address A., care of J. J. Stillings' harness store, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as careful, stylish driver, first-class groom, or would like to care a road team; highly recommended in every particular; no objection to country. Address J. D. S., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTestant man, aged twenty-six years, who can care, drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; best references. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver; willing and obliging; a most thorough groom and good driver; highly recommended. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av., butcher store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business, which his reference will certify; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; country preferred. Address M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the business; has lived five years in last place; good reason for leaving; the best of City reference; will be highly recommended; town or country. Address for two days T. M., No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—IS SOBER, HONEST, AND FAITHful man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., care Mr. Schmeider, No. 458 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, ENGlish; good driver; sober and obliging; unexceptionable reference from present employer. Address J. H. V., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., 27th and 28th inst.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE young man; understands his business; eight years first-class reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver; willing and obliging; is also a groom; City or country; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN of middle age, with undoubted City reference from last and former employers; twenty-five years' City driving; is an excellent flower and vegetable gardener. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver, willing and obliging; first-class City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, at private stable, No. 153 East 38th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE COUNtry, as coachman or to help in garden, milk, and make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address, for two days, M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, single; two years' references from last place; sober, honest, and a good worker; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER, Farm Hand and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, reliable man; Protestant; is thoroughly capable; not afraid of work; will go at low wages; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address No. 38 West 26th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A thoroughly first-class man in every sense of the word, best testimonials and City reference. Address F. W. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN, married, no children, as coachman and groom; best of City references. Call on or address R. Y., No. 208 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; town or country. Address A. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his duty in every respect; best references. Address G. L., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address H. C. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORthy man; understands his business in all its branches. Call or address E. B., at present employer's, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 16.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single, City or country; best of City reference can be given. Address J. K., Room No. 132 Putnam House, 4th av. and 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; American, single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class reference. Address J. H. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man; five years' best references from last employer; strictly temperate. Call on or address J. F., Brewster's carriage factory, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO HAS THE BEST of City reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best reference; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 306 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; best City reference. Address F. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; also understands farming. Address D. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife; no incumbrance; natives of Westchester County; the man is an experienced working farmer; understands buying of stock, breeding of cattle and horses, growing all kinds of crops, working machinery, &c.; his wife is a good butter-maker and very successful in raising poultry; best recommendations. Call or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife; man as first-class farm hand or to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of all stock; wife as good cook, or fill any other capacity if required; good references. Call or address for one week, No. 112 West 20th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARried; understands the management of greenhouse and graperies; is a first-class fruit and vegetable grower; is well experienced in laying out and improving places; can be well recommended for sobriety and capability. Address C. H., BOX NO. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN; no family; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and flower grounds; wife would take charge of dairy or fowls; best City references. Address H. T., care B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER OF SUPERIOR ABILITY, WHO IS eminently skilled in all branches appertaining to horticulture; also proficient in husbandry and landscaping; in a word, has acquired the mastery of all necessary branches of the above departments. Call on S., at Buist's store, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—OR TO SUperintend a gentleman's place in the country; is thoroughly competent; has eight years' experience; understands the care of horses; is experienced in gardening, and can make himself generally useful. Refers to C. H. Currier, No. 64 Thomas st., Room No. 8.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a German, lately landed; has good recommendations from his own country; speaks French, no English; very sober, and good worker; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant single man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good coachman and plain gardener; can milk and do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; understands all kind of work on farm; plain gardening and care of horses; first-class City reference. Address for three days, Farmer, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH MAN, WHO IS experienced in greenhouses, landscaping, budding, pruning, grafting, out-door flower and vegetable gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Address S. P., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; A PROTESTant; with no incumberance; has sixteen years' experience in this country, with good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands cultivating of greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, and ornamental planting of the same; highest recommendations will certify. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

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GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, AS gardener and farmer; can take full charge or would take a place on shares; best of reference. Call on or address No. 27 Pitt st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A COMPEtent man, and to take charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address W. H., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; understands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; first-class reference from last employer. Address S. C., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FIRST-CLASS gardener, able to take charge of a gentleman's place; five years' good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, as assistant gardener; has first-class references. Address D. B., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married, no children; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at or address No. 5 Hunt's alley, Henry st., Brooklyn, present employer's private stable.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and be generally useful; good City reference given. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

IN A BANK OR BROKER'S OFFICE.—BY A man having nine years' experience, who asks but a moderate salary, and will furnish good references as to integrity, ability, &c. Address THEO, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PORTER—WAITRESS.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as porter and useful; wife as waitress; can take a man's place; references. Address J. P., No. 422 East 14th st., Room 17.

PORTER.—IN A STORE OR SHOP; GOOD REFERence can be given from the last place; a colored man. Address No. 147 Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN—BUTTER MAKER, POULtry raiser, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged 30 years, man can care horses and carriages, drive, care cattle, milk, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a good dairy woman, and understands the management of poultry; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; understands the care of silver and salads; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German as waiter in a private family, or as valet, speaks English; knows his business perfectly, and would travel to any part of the world; good references given. Address B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE IN A private family, the man as waiter, the woman as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, M. T., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A young married couple, no family; man as first-class waiter, and wife as chamber-maid or laundress; have the best of City reference; City or country. Address R. E., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; will be highly recommended by his present employer, who he leaves on account of his going to Europe. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, LATELY landed, speaks some English; is a good, sober, honest, and willing man; not afraid of work; will come for low wages; City or country. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A FRENCHMAN, aged twenty-three years, who can wait on table, clean furniture and windows, tend door, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, together; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class cook; best of City references; City or country. Address for two days W. L., care of M. J. Murray, jewelry store, No. 346 4th av.

WAITER — COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man is thoroughly domesticated; woman is first-class cook; meats, soups, and jellies; and good baker; for the country; references the highest; Protestants. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHman; can do waiting in a private family, or make himself useful in any capacity; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City and European references. Address F. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED SWEDE, speaking English; waiter for over twenty years; understands everything in his line; neat and willing; both written and verbal references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; is French; competent and obliging; references. Address Camille, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDING-house, or willing in any capacity. Address H. P., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN A PRIvate family as a first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has very good City references. Address B. C., No. 144 East 33d st.

WAITER.—AS A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; best City reference from his last place. Address P. M., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFIC, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER; NOT PARticular for wages; country preferred; references good; speaks English. Can be seen at No. 1,253 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at his present employers' for two days, No. 23 East 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in the City; good reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN HAVING a little leisure time to take an interest and place before the public at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, several improvements and inventions. Address S., Post Office Box No. 213, Station G, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—TWO NORWEGIAN WOMEN, ONE AS cook and one as waitress and up-stairs girl, in a small family of three persons; good wages, considerate treatment, and moderate work. Address E. ALLEN, Box No. 2,392 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE AN HONEST and capable woman, with personal references. Apply at No. 15 East 49th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—BY THE WEEK, A GOOD SEAMSTRESS that understands the sewing of a private family; good references required. Apply at No. 33 West 15th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD OPERATORS ON Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine; also, a few girls to paste backs on velvet belts. NEW-YORK NOVELTY CO., No. 128 Church st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS WHO thoroughly understands the duties of her situation. No others need apply at No. 44 West 20th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do general house-work in a private American family. Call at No. 332 West 46th st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

ELEGANT MARBLE STATUARY AND REAL BRONZES,

At the private residence of

J. T. VAN RENSSELAER, ESQ.,

NO. 136 WEST 46TH ST.

By Edward Schenck, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, as above, the entire furniture contained in said house.

ART SALE.

Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and Statuary now on free exhibition, day and evening, at No. 845 Broadway. A fine collection of Paintings and Statuary to be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

D. W. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE ROPE-MAKING MACHINERY.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY N. MORGAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at No. 9 Baxter st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., three rope machines, two cards, one condenser, one boiler, one picker, and a quantity of shafting, belting, and tools.

DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Assignee.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway.
ap13-law3wTu

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber, as Receiver of the "Universal Signal Light Company," will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May, 1875, the following described property or effects of said company, viz.:

A patent for an improvement in signal lanterns, secured by letters patent of the United States of America, granted to Ira W. Shaler, dated the 7th day of October, 1873, and numbered 143,425; also, secured by letters patent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granted to Alexander Melville Clark, dated the 7th day of July, 1874, and numbered 2,390; also, secured by letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, granted to Ira Wells Shaler, on the 21st day of July, 1874, and registered under number 3,667, in the patent office at Ottawa, Canada; also, 150 brass lanterns; also, 143 tin lanterns, made under the improvement secured by the above-mentioned patent.—Dated New-York, April 27, 1875.

J. HERRICK HENRY, Receiver.
GEORGE H. FLETCHER,
Attorney for Receiver,
No. 98 Broadway, New-York. ap27-law3wTu

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXEcution, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 11 O'CLOCK, NO. 13 BOWERY, shawls, collars, ruffling, laces, white goods, linens, embroideries, gents' furnishing goods, woolens, flannels, gloves, hosiery, shirts and drawers, ladies' undergarments, notions, fancy goods, &c.

Sale positive; dealers invited. Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

W. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

SIZES—20-inch, 22-inch, 24-inch.
COVERING—All-boiled or Twilled Silk.
COLORS—Black, Brown, Blue, Purple, and Changeable.
MOUNTINGS—Ivory, Pearl, Ebony, Cornelian, and French Horn. All of our own Importation.
PRICES—From $2 25 to $15.

PARASOLS.

Fine dress Parasols of Black Gros Grain Silk, lined with silk, trimmed with lace, with ebony mountings, from $7 to $13.

Lace Parasol Covers and fine Ivory handles for selection, which will be made up to order at reasonable prices.

The above goods are on first floor, to the right of Broadway entrance.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

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SHOES To supply a want long felt SHOES
SHOES in our Outfitting Department, we have SHOES
SHOES this week opened a SHOES
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SHOES J. C. BENNETT & BARNARD SHOES
SHOES on a recently-invented SHOES
SHOES last. The superiority of the SHOES
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SHOES to any other in the market, we guarantee SHOES
SHOES perfect satisfaction in SHOES
SHOES FIT and WEAR, and will exchange SHOES
SHOES any not up to the standard. SHOES
SHOES R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. & 6th av. SHOES

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Received per Bothnia and City of Montreal an extensive line of HAMBURG OR ECRU NETS AND LACES.
Also French and English TIES.
Toilet Articles, Leather Goods and Travelers' Outfitting Goods of all kinds.
Laces, Embroideries, Hose, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Worsteds, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Notions, and Fancy Goods.
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AUCTION SALES.

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SAM. P. AVERY'S
ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS,
(Exclusively foreign.)
Now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.
Where they will be
SOLD AT AUCTION!
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

Mr. AVERY will not undertake to praise this collection; great names do not always represent great works, they will be properly judged by the public. He consigns them to their hands.

They number nearly one hundred, and include examples of the French, Belgian, German, Spanish, and Italian schools. They were either painted expressly to his order, or selected by him in Europe; they have never been in other hands, neither have they been offered at auction, or ever exposed for sale except in his private rooms. Many of them are the latest works of the artists, and therefore they are to the public essentially a new collection.

A. W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF
an elegant and extensive stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE
at public auction.

The Taunton Silver-plate Company will sell at public auction, commencing on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their sales-room, No. 4 Maiden lane, their large and extensive stock of fine electro-plated ware, consisting of an elegant assortment of tea, tete-a-tete, and water sets, water and coffee urns, butter, berry, jelly, pudding, and vegetable dishes, fruit stands, epergnes, castors, waiters, napkin-rings, cake-baskets, pitchers, cups, goblets, vases, mantel ornaments, forks and spoons, and table cutlery; all warranted full plate and of the finest quality and finish.

J. H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 27th st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Messrs. Herter Brothers, Steinway & Son's grand piano and stool. WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875, at 10 A. M., at No. 311 Madison av., all the elegant furniture therein, rosewood and black walnut parlor suits, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suits, black walnut marble top bouffée and extension tables, dining-room chairs, cabinets, enameled suits, pier and mantel mirrors, bronzes, oil-paintings, engravings, chromos, Moquette, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 59 New Bowery, a large assortment of gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c., &c., by order of Simpson, Somers & Co., No. 2 Chatham st.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARgain.—Two elegant heavy 12-light and one 6-light chandeliers; one elegant heavy hall fixture; also, two other 4-light chandeliers, and one hall fixture; great bargains. Can be seen by calling at No. 834 Broadway. Must be sold by the 29th.

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE FOR SALE.—Cost $550; can be seen at No. 180 Pearl st.; nearly new; price, $350.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND HOUSE GAS-FIXtures; bronze preferred. Address K., Station B.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

CLOTHING.

BAULME BOCCARD, NO. 123 WEST 24TH st., French tailor; first-class medal at the London Exposition; makes all kinds of costumes; cuts clothes or patterns for families, Paris style; reasonable prices.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

OTHER DETAILS OF MR. TILTON'S CAREER.

Continued from page four.

saw Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know where it was.

Q.—I think you did say it was Mr. Tilton's office? A.—I don't know that it was his office. Mrs. Woodhull told me it was his office.

Q.—I am sorry, because I was going to ask—A.—It won't do any good, because I don't know.

Q.—It was at the *Golden Age* office, as you understood? A.—The *Golden Age* was not started then.

Q.—It was at his office? A.—It was said to be his office. Mrs. Woodhull said it was his office. Or I don't know that she said it was his office, I—

Q.—But you have sworn to it. A.—I have sworn that I called with Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—At his office? A.—Well, I supposed it was his office.

Q.—You were told it was his office by Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Well, I should have to make a correction there; I could not swear that she said it was his office; I don't know. My impression is that she said it was his office. I supposed it was his office. I went there with her, and that was the impression on my mind, that it was his office. It might not have been his office; I can't tell.

Q.—Can't you, by tasking your recollection, give me some idea of the place in New-York where that was? A.—Oh, I could not tell you, to save my soul. I went there once after that with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, and—

Q.—Can't you tell me something about the appearance of the place? A.—I recollect going up one flight of stairs; they were rather narrow stairs; and I recollect that there were two rooms. I don't recollect anything about the office the first time I went there. It was only my second visit there.

Q.—It was the same place you recognized? A.—It was the same place.

Q.—Well, can you give me any further particular? It was up a narrow flight of stairs and two rooms? A.—There was one room that opened out of the other office, but whether there was any entrance from that I can't tell. It seemed to be Mr. Moulton's and Mr. Tilton's office together. Mr. Moulton was there the second time I went there. I went there for the purpose of being introduced to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—And how soon was the second time after the first? A.—Only a few days.

HER INTRODUCTION TO MOULTON.

Then it was in January, 1871, probably, that you met Mr. Moulton? A.—I think it was February.

Q.—That you met Mr. Moulton? A.—I think it was February.

Q.—And were there introduced to him by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir—went there to be introduced to him.

Q.—Who did you go with? A.—Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton and Miss Claflin.

Q.—You went with Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Tilton and Miss Claflin to this office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To be introduced to Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were there introduced to him in February, 1871? A.—I can't say it was February; it may have been March.

Q.—I understood you to say it was a few days after the first time you went to the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the first time you say was in January, 1871? A.—January or February, 1871.

Q.—I understood you to say January, and to have said so on the direct examination, and also on the cross? A.—I think if you will look, you will find that I said particularly January or February.

Mr. Evarts—Last part of January or first part of February.

Mr. Beach—Yes, I remember that.

Witness—Still, this that I have been speaking of might have been some other time after; I could not tell the time; it is confused in my mind; I could not tell the second time exactly; it may have been weeks afterward.

Q.—Well, ma'am, I never bind a witness very particularly as to time. When did you first get acquainted with Mr. Tilton? A.—That was the first time, when I went with Mrs. Woodhull to this office—that was the first time I ever met Mr. Tilton. The first time I ever saw him was at a lecture in Boston.

Q.—But this time? A.—The first time I ever was introduced to him, or spoke to him, was there at this office, when Mrs. Woodhull went with me to introduce me to him.

Q.—How soon after this introduction at the office when you saw Mr. Tilton did you see him at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—I think the next day.

Q.—And from that time constantly, or almost daily? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You got to be pretty well acquainted with him? A.—No, Sir; I did not; Mr. Tilton rarely ever had anything to say to me; scarcely noticed that I was present, apparently.

Q.—Can you tell whether this office where you saw Mr. Tilton had the appearance of an editorial sanctum? A.—I could not tell you anything about that, except to say that I saw a table there with some papers on it, and a desk in the inner room, where I saw Mr. Moulton, and there was a little marine picture hanging on the wall; I took it to be a water-color—a little sea view; I was there but a short time, and that is all the recollection I have of it; I have not a very good recollection of those things, because I am very absent-minded; I might come into this room and stay an hour, and might not see anything; could not tell you anything about it, unless it was fixed on my mind.

Q.—That is when you are in one of your mediumistic conditions? A.—No, Sir; it is my constant habit.

Q.—Did you have a conversation on this second occasion when you were introduced to Mr. Moulton with Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; Miss Claflin went there to see him on some law business that had nothing to do with anything—

Mr. Evarts—That interview is not one that we have opened, Sir. It would not be right to go into it.

Mr. Beach—I have not gone into it. I will take that though, Sir, if your Honor permits me, that she went with Miss Claflin; that Miss Claflin wished to consult Mr. Moulton on some law business.

Witness—Well, you will have to let me tell the whole story.

Mr. Beach—I have no objection if my friends have not.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it has nothing to do with this.

Q.—Well, you can tell me the character of this law business, if you please.

Mr. Evarts—No, that is going into it.

Mr. Beach—I want to know what the law business was about.

Mr. Evarts—We object.

The Court—I think it has gone far enough.

Witness—Are you waiting for me to answer?

Mr. Beach—No, Madam; it is my own dullness.

TILTON'S FAMILIARITIES WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—How early after your acquaintance with Mr. Tilton and intercourse with him at Mrs. Woodhull's did he address her as "Vic" or "Vicky," and she him as "Theodore"? A.—Within a week; within a very few days; I don't know but within two days.

Q.—Well, I am trying to learn from you, Madam. A.—Well, within a week certainly. Their acquaintance ripened very rapidly.

Q.—Then it ripened after your acquaintance with him? A.—I never had much acquaintance with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, what acquaintance you did have? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had an introduction to him, and I understand you this familiarity ripened after your acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes; I was acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull before that.

Q.—And you observed the progress of—? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And its culmination—growth. And I understand you that it was the habit—it became in a very short time the habit of these two persons to address each other in the way you have spoken of, and for Mr. Tilton to indulge in these familiarities? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were not concealed at the office, were they? A.—They were not very open.

Q.—What? A.—They were neither concealed nor open; it was certainly not in the—

Q.—Well, you had not become very intimately acquainted, I think you said, with Mr. Tilton? A.—You must understand—

Q.—It was practiced openly before you, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; I was attending to my own business in the inner office, and was frequently there when no one else was there.

Q.—Undoubtedly; and you seem to have been attending to a little of theirs. Was Col. Blood about the office? A.—Yes, Sir; almost always.

Q.—Well, these familiarities must have been observed by him? A.—Most certainly.

Q.—Certainly they were? A.—Certainly.

Q.—To your knowledge practiced in his presence? A.—Most certainly.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews? A.—Yes, Sir, I know Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Q.—Was he very considerably about the office? A.—No, Sir, not much.

Q.—Did you ever observe this familiarity—intimacy of intercourse—to appear before Mr. Andrews? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He must have known it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you knew Mr. Andrews to be and to have been an inmate of Mrs. Woodhull's house? A.—Yes, Sir, a part of the time.

Q.—During what time? A.—During this period of time that I have spoken of.

Q.—Covering the intimacy and association between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, during what time, then? A.—During the early part of it.

Q.—Well, what year? 1871? A.—1871.

Q.—And from the commencement of your intercourse at Mrs. Woodhull's house, Mr. Andrews was there, was he not? A.—No, Sir. I think that Mr. Andrews left there some little time before they left the house in Thirty-eighth street; I think that Mr. Andrews left Mrs. Woodhull's some little time before the intimacy ceased between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—The question was whether Mr. Andrews was not an inmate of Mrs. Woodhull's house in the early part of 1871, when you first visited there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you say he left his residence in that house during that year? A.—I think that he did.

Q.—During 1871? A.—I think that he did.

Q.—At what time? A.—I could not tell; I could not remember.

Q.—And for how long? A.—I can't remember; he left there entirely.

Q.—What? A.—He moved away from there entirely.

Q.—You are not certain that he left there before the early part of 1872; January, 1872? A.—No, Sir, and I could not swear that he left at all; it is only my impression.

Q.—Well, these visits of Mr. Tilton to the house of Mrs. Woodhull and familiarities there of which you have spoken, were during the year 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And up to what time did you observe them? A.—During all that year, I think.

Q.—During all the year 1871? A.—I think so; I think so.

Q.—Will you please reflect so that you can speak with some certainty on that subject? A.—I think so. First began in January—in the Winter. I think that it continued up to a time just before the Steinway Hall meeting; I know that it did. After that I did not know anything about it.

Q.—And the Steinway Hall meeting you understood to have been in the Fall of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir, 1871 or 1872; I don't know; I don't remember when the Steinway Hall meeting was, 1871 or 1872, but this acquaintance continued up to the time of the Steinway Hall meeting.

Q.—Just before the Steinway Hall meeting, I understood you? A.—Yes; it was up to the time of the Steinway Hall meeting; not before; but it ended, as far as I know anything about it, with that meeting.

Q.—Was Mr. Blood in what you call the bedroom of Mrs. Woodhull when you say Mr. Tilton was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CONFERENCE RESPECTING THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—Mrs. Palmer, you say you were present at a conversation or consultation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton at the office of Mrs. Woodhull concerning the prospectus of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you give me the date of that conference as near as you can? A.—It was I think in the month of February: I know that it was.

Q.—The month of February? A.—1871; it was just before the starting of the paper.

Q.—We will see about that. Where were you residing then? A.—I was residing at my friend's in Park avenue, No. 49 Park avenue; I was there for a number of weeks, during all that period.

Q.—In what part of the office was the conference held? A.—Sometimes in the front office and sometimes in the back office; spoken of a number of times.

Q.—Mr. Blood present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Participate in the discussion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And any one else beside yourself and him, and Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin, and Mr. Tilton? A.—I did not participate in the conversation at all.

Q.—I did not understand that you did. You were present and heard it? A.—Yes; I can't tell you, there were so many persons coming and going in the office, and this was spoken of openly between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Blood.

Q.—You are not answering my question, I have no doubt unconsciously. I want you to speak of a particular occasion, as I understood you to in the direct examination, when there was a conference between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton concerning the prospectus of *The Golden Age*? A.—Well, I can only tell you one definite time; there were a number of times; I can only tell you one, and then I can't give you the language; I can only give you the idea.

Q.—And that was when Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, Mr. Blood, Mr. Tilton and yourself were present? A.—I don't know that Miss Claflin was present.

Q.—You said she was. A.—I would not swear that anyone was present except Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton at the one I have now in my mind.

Q.—I thought you said Mr. Blood was present? A.—He was present at a number of them.

Q.—But not at this one? A.—This is the only one that I can give you definitely.

Q.—Why do you wish to get Mr. Blood out of the way? A.—I don't want to get him out of the way at all.

Q.—What room was it in? A.—In the back room; I have no desire to get rid of Mr. Blood at any of these conferences; it was a common thing.

Q.—Mr. Blood was present frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How are you able to separate this one from the rest so as to be able to say Mr. Blood was not there? A.—Oh, I can't tell you how I do; I only know that I am speaking facts without telling how I do it.

Q.—Do you say now that you have a present recollection that Mr. Blood was not present at the conversation to which you now allude in the back room? A.—Yes, Sir, for there were a number at which he was not present; it was a frequent thing—

Q.—But this conversation was of the same character and to the same effect as the others, you say? A.—Yes, Sir; but this one happens to fix itself on my mind.

Q.—And some of them were in the back room? A.—I presume they were; I don't remember.

Q.—What incident is there to enable you to say that at this particular one of which you speak Mr. Blood was not present? A.—At this particular one of which I am speaking now what fixes it in my mind is that I was filling up an order for stocking-suspenders and putting them in the boxes and marking them when Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull came into the room.

Q.—Was that an unusual event with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To fill an order? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That does not seem to be a circumstance which would enable you to remember that Mr. Blood was not present? A.—Yes, Sir; for it was an unusual thing for me to remain in and continue my business when Mr. Tilton came into the back office; there was always a sign that Mrs. Woodhull gave me when she wished to be alone if any one came in, and when any one came in I would simply give her a look or bow my head to her to know if she wished me to leave her alone.

Q.—That happened often, I suppose? A.—That I could not say; it is too long ago, and too many things have intervened.

Q.—That does not seem to be such a special circumstance as would enable you to say that Mr. Blood was not there? A.—I don't know the question you are asking me.

Q.—That does not seem to be a circumstance of so much importance as to enable you by it to say that Mr. Blood was not present in the room at the time. A.—Well, Mr. Blood was not present.

Q.—That is a matter of simple recollection without that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, will you tell me what that conversation was? A.—The conversation was concerning—

Q.—No, I want to know the conversation; how it opened; how it progressed. A.—Well, I don't know how you want me to answer you.

Q.—I want you to give me the language used by the speakers. A.—I told you it was impossible.

Q.—As near as you can. A.—Well, you must let me give it to you in my own way.

Q.—Most certainly, madam. A.—If you will let me have my own way I will get out what you want.

Q.—I find I am always obliged to let a lady have her own way, madam; so I will let you have yours. A.—I was at this order of stocking-suspenders, and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton came into the room, and did not seem to pay any attention to my being there or not, and the door was open; they seemed to be continuing a conversation—

Q.—Won't you permit me to suggest that you should not state what they seemed to be doing or seemed to be thinking? I don't know but you are mixing your clairvoyant memory with your actual personal memory, and I want you to tell me as near as you can. I don't ask for the very words, but the substance, as near as you can, of what was said. A.—If you get my clairvoyant recollection you will be apt to get it just as correct as from my actual memory.

Q.—I am not throwing any doubt upon your clairvoyant powers; they are very great; but we can't take them in the relations in which we stand to each other now; and if you will please give me your recollection as a witness of the language used by the parties on that occasion I will be obliged. A.—I could only give you the idea; I could not give you the language to save my life.

Q.—Could you not give me the substance of the conversation? A.—I will, to the best of my ability; the substance was that Mr. Tilton was about starting that paper, and that when he had started it he should use this paper in the interest of a new party, which should take in and embrace all the Spiritualists, of which Mrs. Woodhull was the head, and they would unite the two papers and use them both to express the radical views of what they supposed to be the graver part of the community at large, and I don't know whether it was at that time or some other time—

Q.—I want to confine it to that; at that time? A.—At that time—I have given you all the idea; the substance of it was that they were to unite the two papers and use them as the organ of a new party which should take in all the Spiritualists; embrace the Spiritualists of the country; there was no hope in the others.

Q.—No hope for the country? A.—I do not know whether for the country or for the leaders.

Q.—Or for the politicians? Now was there not something said about the name of the party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They were to found a new party? A.—No, Sir; nothing was said about the name of a new party.

Q.—There was something said about founding a new party? A.—No, Sir; but that they should be the organ of a new party; I was about to tell you that they were continuing a conversation—

Q.—I do not want anything after this. A.—I am talking about before this. They were apparently continuing a conversation in the front office, which I did not hear.

Q.—I am not asking for that. A.—I am not endeavoring to cover up anything; but merely to tell you the truth.

Q.—Can you give me anything that was said by them which led you to the conclusion that were continuing a conversation which was commenced elsewhere? A.—No, Sir, I cannot. It is only my impression; not a clairavoyant impression either.

Q.—Did they not indicate in some form the designation that the new party was to assume? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There was to be a party formed as you understood? A.—I had understood it before; it had been talked of.

Q.—I am not asking for anything before. Is this the conversation that you related to Mr. Shearman on your direct examination? A.—I do not remember; I should have to know what my direct examination was. There is so much of it that I cannot remember it.

Q.—He called your attention to a conversation in which this question of the establishment of the *Golden Age* was spoken of. A.—If I understood Mr. Shearman's question, it did not refer to any one particular time; but I supposed it was several different times. I was not conscious that he was asking me for any one particular time.

Q.—You have now given us what occurred at that conversation. Do you recollect anything that you had heard from them upon the subject before that conversation? A.—I do not remember whether it was before or after this particular time; I could not tell.

Q.—Do you remember anything else that was said, either before or after, upon that subject? A.—You have talked so long that I have forgotten what the subject was that you were talking about.

Q.—The subject was the establishment of the *Golden Age* and the formation of a party that was to supplant all the other parties of the country. A.—It was hardly the forming of a new party, but the gathering up, or the taking up, of all the best elements of the others.

Q.—The consolidation of all the scattered elements of the other parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Under the lead of the Spiritualists? A.—Yes.

Q.—With Mrs. Woodhull as the leader? A.—Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton were to be the leaders.

Q.—They were to be united as the leaders? A.—Yes, Sir; they were to be united as the leaders.

Q.—And they were to combine their papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they to amalgamate them: A.—I think not. I think one was to admire the other, and the other was to admire the one.

Q.—A sort of mutual admiration society, I suppose? A.—I think so. They were to mutually sustain each other.

Q.—How long had *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* been established then? A.—I do not know anything about that.

Q.—Had you read it before that? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you been in the habit of reading it? A.—I had not been in the habit of reading it. I have never been in the habit of reading it. It was not a habit.

Q.—Only an occasional inspection of it? A.—That is all.

Q.—Mr. Tilton wanted you to become an agent of this new enterprise, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What business were you engaged in then? A.—My stocking suspenders.

Q.—You declined that employment? A.—Yes, Sir; I did. I had enough business of my own to attend to. I was needing agents myself.

THE PROOF OF THE WOODHULL ARTICLE.

Q.—Before the establishment of the *Golden Age* I understood you to say that there was some conversation about a proof. Did you see the proof of the Woodhull & Claflin article as it was published? A.—Not before the establishment of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—When was it? A.—It was before the publication of the card; it was not a proof of it; Mrs. Woodhull read to me the card which appeared in the New-York *World*.

Q.—That was the May card? A.—Yes.

Q.—May—of what year was that? A.—May, 1871, I suppose; whenever the card came out; I could not tell the year—whenever the year was; 1871 I think it was without a doubt.

Q.—I understood you to say that she showed you a proof of the scandal? A.—Yes, Sir; but that was later.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was about two months before I went into my house in Twenty-seventh street, and I went into my house in Twenty-seventh street on the 1st of May; no, on the 15th of April; I had forgotten; I went into my house on the 15th of April; it was some weeks before this that Mrs. Woodhull not only showed it to me, but I saw it two or three different times.

Q.—The proof of the scandal as it was afterward published? A.—I would not say that it was exactly the same, but it was substantially the Beecher-Tilton scandal.

Q.—Do you mean that she showed you the printing office proofs? A.—I mean printing—like a newspaper.

Q.—That must have been then in the early part of March, 1872? A.—I suppose so. It was a few weeks before I moved in—a few weeks.

Q.—In February or March, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—And the substance of the article which afterward appeared in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* you read in those proofs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were shown to you as proofs from Woodhull & Claflin's office I suppose? A.—I do not know where they were from; they did not tell me where they were from.

Q.—Where was it that they were shown you? A.—The first that I saw them was in the back office, as I stated on my direct examination.

Q.—These proofs were public in the office, were they not? A.—No, Sir; not at all.

Q.—Who was present when they were shown to you? A.—No one was present except Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull the first time that I ever saw them; Mr. Tilton was there for a moment; they were never shown publicly—not to me.

Q.—Mr. Blood was an habitué in that office? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he see them? A.—I do not know whether he saw them or not. He did not see them at that time in my presence. He saw them in my presence afterward—after they moved into the Twenty-third street house. Mr. Blood was taken sick, and Mrs. Woodhull sent for me to go there.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—In May or June, I do not know which. It was after I came into my house.

Q.—In May or June, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir. That was the second or third time that I had seen them. At the same time I was shown the "Tit for Tat" article.

Q.—Did Mr. Andrews see them also, at that time? A.—I do not know, Sir. Do you mean at the same time?

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out the clause of the previous answer about the "Tit for Tat" article.

Judge Neilson—Yes; strike it out.

Q.—Did you ever learn who was the author of that article? A.—No, Sir; I never asked. I never knew who was the author of any of those articles.

Q.—I think you may restate, if you please, madam, the scene which you observed between Mr. Tilton—what passed between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull and yourself at the time these proofs were shown to you in the back room. A.—The first time I saw them?

Q.—Well, the description you gave Mr. Shearman. A.—Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull came into the back room, and sat down on a sofa, and Mrs. Woodhull says, "Daniels, I have something I want to show you."

Q.—Said what? A.—"Daniels"—she called me "Daniels" instead of my full name—"Daniels, I have something I want to show you." I don't remember that I made any reply; and she read me a part of this scandal, and I turned to her, and said, "Mrs. Woodhull, if you publish that scandal, a scandal concerning any other individual, or, in short, if you have anything to do with the private lives of any individual, I will have nothing more to do with you, and I will not work with you again. You have no right to touch the private lives of anybody. You are at work as a reformer, not to go into the private lives of anybody." I don't remember that any reply was made to it.

Q.—Was that the whole interview? A.—No, Sir, I think not; but it is all I can remember.

Q.—It was the same one you gave to Mr. Shearman? A.—Yes. Now, I don't pretend, and I didn't pretend this morning, to give the exact language. There might have been a preposition or a conjunction, something put in or left out.

Q.—But you have given me now in this cross-examination all that you now recall. A.—Yes.

AN ALLUSION TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—I think you said something, madam, to Mr. Shearman about an allusion to Mrs. Tilton? A.—That was another affair altogether.

Q.—Eh? A.—That was another affair altogether.

Q.—No; it was in this conversation. A.—I think if you look back, you will find you are mistaken.

Q.—Very well. Then it was not in this conversation at any rate? A.—I think not; it should not have been if it was.

Q.—I think you put it in this conversation. A.—It should not have been there.

Q.—Where ought it to be? A.—It ought to have been in another affair—in another place; yet I cannot recall anything about the circumstance; I don't know how it came about, only that Mrs. Woodhull was talking eagerly with some one who came into the office.

Q.—There were no proofs present then? A.—No, Sir, none whatever; nothing to do with proofs at this time. Mrs. Woodhull was speaking of the scandal that had been bruited about concerning Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

A.—And Mr. Tilton came in? A.—Mr. Tilton was there. I don't know whether he came in, or how it happened, but he was present. And Mr. Tilton's face flushed clear to his hair, and he says: "Viccy, that is not true; my wife is as true as snow. No such relation ever existed between Mr. Beecher and my wife."

Q.—Well, we certainly, or I—I did, and I think the rest of us did—understand you upon your direct examination. A.—Did Mr. Shearman understand me in that way?

Mr. Shearman—That is all right. This is dated prior to the 22d.

Mr. Beach—Well, never mind; never mind.

The Witness—If I said it, it was wrong.

Q.—Well, it is all right, madam. Now, when was this last conversation that you have spoken of? A.—This last conversation was before, long before these proofs were ever brought out.

Q.—How long before, should you think? A.—It was in the first acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton; it was before the card came out at all.

Q.—Were the proofs shown after the card? A.—That was not until 1872; the card came out in 1871.

Q.—And this conversation that you now speak of— A.—Was before the card came out.

Q.—It must have been in January or February, 1871? A.—Or March, or April, or May. I can't tell—along there somewhere. It was before the card came out.

Q.—How long was it, do you say, that the proofs were shown to you before you went into your house? A.—I think it was about two months or six weeks—possibly it may have been only a month; it was probably two months.

Q.—When do you understand that this scandal was published? A.—In the Fall of 1872. O, it was a common thing; it was known by a great many; it was circulated privately.

Mr. Beach—Wait. I move to strike that out from the point, "It was a common thing."

The Court—Yes.

Q.—At the time that Mrs. Woodhull addressed you in this way—"Daniels, I have something I want to show you," or to that effect, Mr. Tilton was the only one present beside you and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—He was; she came into the room and shut the door.

Q.—She showed you the proof? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She read it? A.—She read it; she showed it to me after Mr. Tilton had gone out; put it into my hands after Mr. Tilton had gone out.

Q.—Nothing was said except what you said in regard to the impropriety of publishing anything concerning the private life of individuals? A.—Yes, there was more said.

Q.—Well, nothing that you recollect? A.—No, Sir; nothing that I recollect.

Q.—And when she said she had something to show you how much did she read of the proofs? A.—I can't tell you, because I saw it three or four different times, read it myself, and I can't tell which time it was that I saw the whole of it.

Q.—Have you any idea of how much she read, now? A.—I think she read the whole of it.

Q.—You think she read the whole of it? A.—I think she read the whole of what concerned Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—The whole of the paper? A.—It was not a paper.

Q.—Well, proof? A.—It was a slip of proof.

Q.—So far as it related to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think so; still I would not swear she read the whole of it then; because, as I tell you, I saw it several times, and I could not tell which time it was that I saw the whole of it.

Q.—Was there any document incorporated in the proof? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—No letter? A.—No, Sir; there was no letter; she brought it in her hand as she came in.

Q.—Have you now any distinct recollection of any part that she read, so that you could repeat the substance? A.—No, Sir; I would not undertake to repeat the substance, for it was substantially the same thing published.

Q.—No; wait one moment. I understand you to say you would not undertake to repeat the substance now, or any part of it. A.—I would not undertake it; although I have read the whole of it, I could not repeat it now.

Mr. Beach—I think I have no further questions. [To Mr. Morris]—Is there anything else? That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Palmer, was Mrs. Woodhull herself what is commonly known as a Spiritualist?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I may state briefly that this lady has been asked a great deal about her own belief in these matters—

The Court—That was under the license.

Mr. Shearman—I simply want to prove that this whole circle was one—

The Court—No.

Mr. Shearman—Then I have only one question to ask, whether you believe in the God of the Christians? A.—Most certainly I do.

Q.—And you believe in the law of Jesus Christ? A.—I most certainly do.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

The Court—That is all, Mrs. Palmer.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—Do you believe that Christ is God? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not believe in the divinity of Christ, then? A.—Most certainly. I believe your son is not you, but your son; and I believe that our Lord and Master Jesus Christ is the only begotten Son of the ever-living God.

Q.—Do you believe in the Godhead? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The Trinity? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why don't you believe in His divinity, then? A.—I do believe in His divinity, most certainly.

Q.—Well, if you believe in the Godhead, three persons joined in one, how do you separate the identity of the Father and the Son? A.—Just the same as I separate your son from you.

Q.—You don't believe that they are identical in spirit? A.—I don't believe they are one person.

Q.—You don't believe they are? A.—I believe God is the Father, the Holy Ghost is the Mother, and Jesus Christ is the Son. They are one family.

Q.—Do you believe God the Father is the Parent and the Holy Ghost the Mother? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Christ is the Son? A.—Yes, Sir; He is God of this planet, not the God of the whole universe; I believe that Jesus Christ is the literal God of this planet, this earth.

Q.—That is, His sovereignty is confined to this earth? A.—Yes, Sir; He is the literal King and Ruler and Master and God of this planet—that He created it and rules over it and reigns over it.

Q.—That, you suppose, must be by deputation from God the Father? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—No, Sir; I believe it is His inheritance, His birthright.

Q.—From whom does He inherit it? A.—From His Father, God, not by deputation, but because it is inheritance come to Him because He is of age.

Q.—Then you don't suppose that the Son has the same extent and sovereignty and power as the Father? A.—Most certainly not, only this planet; the sovereignty of the Son is supreme on this planet.

Q.—Supreme on this planet, the earth? A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—And that He has no sovereignty beyond the boundaries of this earth? A.—I believe He has.

Q.—Sovereign power? A.—Yes, but not to the extent of the everlasting God.

Q.—It cannot be sovereign then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sovereign and yet subject to God the Father? A.—Yes, Sir, because I believe there are a great many planets, and that He may have one or two or more besides this over which He rules.

Q.—The question that I want to put is this: As I understand you, you say that the Son is not the same breadth and extent as the Father? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Only these particular planets which are His inheritance from the Father, and made subject to His control? A.—That is what I mean, Sir.

Q.—Well, don't you believe the scriptural account of the birth of the Saviour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how do you make the Holy Ghost the mother? A.—In this way: I don't believe that God ever abrogated any of His laws, and I believe that when He saw fit to send Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, here on this planet in the form of man, and to become a living man and God in one, I believe that He overshadowed Joseph, the father, and the Holy Ghost overshadowed Mary, the mother; and that Joseph and Mary were both thrown into a deep, dead trance where neither of them were conscious of their acts any more than the dead, and that there and then, in a perfectly natural manner, Jesus Christ was begotten of Mary by the overshadowing of these spirits, and that He was a Divine, holy child, begotten of the Holy Ghost and the Father.

The Court—Mr. Beach, won't that do?

Mr. Beach—I guess that will do.

The Court—That will do, Mrs. Palmer.

TESTIMONY OF MR. B. F. TRACY.

Benjamin F. Tracy was then examined by Mr. Evarts as follows:

Q.—Mr. Tracy how long have you been a member of the Bar of this State? A.—I was admitted in this State, Sir, in May, 1857.

Q.—And how long have you practiced the profession in this city? A.—In this city nine years—eight years and over.

Q.—And before that in New-York City at all? A.—In New-York City something over a year.

Q.—Prior to that? A.—Prior to that?

Q.—Prior to your practice here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During what period were you United States Attorney of this district? A.—From October, 1866, I think, until February, 1873.

Q.—Do you know the parties to this suit? A.—I do.

Q.—From what time and in what degree have you had an acquaintance with Mr. Tilton? A.—I have known Mr. Tilton by reputation many years; I knew him first personally, I think, when he was editor of the *Union* in 1870; since that time I have known him slightly. I did not know him much, I think, after he ceased to be editor of the *Union* until the publication of the Woodhull scandal in 1872; then I met him again.

Q.—And with Mr. Beecher—from what time and in what degree have you had an acquaintance with him? A.—I have attended Mr. Beecher's church since 1867; I have known Mr. Beecher slightly from some time in 1868 or 1869 until the publication of the Woodhull scandal; since then I have known him more intimately than before.

Q.—And what acquaintance and through what period have you had with Mr. Moulton? A.—I was introduced to Mr. Moulton in, I should say, the month of November, 1872, since which I have known Mr. Moulton quite intimately.

Q.—And with the other members of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson what acquaintance have you had and from what period? A.—I made the acquaintance of Jeremiah P. Robinson when I was in the Legislature, in 1862. I renewed my acquaintance with him on coming to Brooklyn, in 1865; I resided in Brooklyn when I came to practice law in New-York, and I had known him by occasionally meeting him from that time to the present time; I became acquainted with Mr. Franklin Woodruff in the Fall of 1871, I think; I think it was in the Fall of 1871 that I knew him first, and I knew him very well through the year of 1871, and from that time up to the present time I have known him very well.

Q.—Was this acquaintance with Mr. Franklin Woodruff a business acquaintance or a personal acquaintance? A.—It was a personal acquaintance in the beginning.

Q.—Now, Sir, in the month of November or December, 1872, did you come into any association or conference with either Mr. Franklin Woodruff, or Mr. Moulton, or Mr. Tilton? A.—I did, with all of them.

Q.—How soon after the publication of the Woodhull scandal did the fact of the publication come to your knowledge? A.—Well, Sir, it was published by the 28th of October, and the day that that was circulated in the evening, I probably learned of it on the 29th of October, but it was either the 29th or 30th of October.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH MR. WOODRUFF.

Q.—Now, when first did you have any conversation with Mr. Woodruff or Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, on the subject, and with which first? A.—I first had a conversation with Mr. Woodruff on the subject.

Q.—And how did that arise? A.—A casual conversation in the street when the subject of the Woodhull publication was alluded to; I can't say definitely how soon after the publication, but it was some days after.

Q.—And you met in the street, or were you standing in the street when he came along? A.—I don't remember distinctly; it was in front of my office on Montague street; whether I was coming along and met him or whether he was coming along and met me, I don't remember that.

Q.—Who introduced the conversation? A.—Well, as a matter of memory I can't say positively; my impression is that I did.

Q.—And how? A.—By referring to the fact that Mr. Moulton—I had not observed any denial on the part of Mr. Moulton of the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—Well, what passed between you and Mr. Woodruff at that time? A.—Well, there was a general conversation on that subject.

Q.—What was the substance of that in detail?

Mr. Beach—I don't understand that conversation has been alluded to.

Witness—The conversation has not been alluded to.

Mr. Evarts—It is merely introductory.

The Court—Mention the subject.

Witness—It was the subject of Mr. Moulton's relation to that scandal.

Q.—And any proper or possible denial.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait! Objected to.

Q.—And that conversation produced no appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, when was it after that? A.—Some considerable after that; I can't say definitely. Mr. Woodruff—Mr. Woodruff came to me one day and asked me—

Q.—At your office was that? A.—I can't say whether it was at my office or on the street; I know he asked me if I would consent to be consulted.

MR. TRACY TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Beach (after conferring with Mr. Evarts)—The difficulty which I suggest to my learned friends (and it has just this moment occurred to me) is, that I am obliged to be at court over the river in New-York to-morrow, and must be absent from this trial; and upon the contingency of Mr. Tracy becoming a witness, his cross-examination, for personal reasons, had been assigned to me. I cannot possibly be here in the morning to conduct it, and I have suggested to my learned friends whether they could not supply another witness. If it was only ordinary business that called me away, I assure your Honor I should not be absent from this suit.

Judge Neilson—I have no doubt your learned opponents will accommodate you if they can.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Kernan is coming down from Utica for the purpose of arguing a motion with me, of some importance, as he has telegraphed me, and I cannot neglect the appointment.

Mr. Evarts—We cannot arrange otherwise than to go on with Mr. Tracy; but we will leave it to our friends whether, when the hour of adjournment comes, we shall adjourn until Wednesday morning.

Mr. Beach—No; I will not ask for any adjournment over the day. Some other gentleman must conduct the cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—We are willing to accommodate in any way that we can; and we will agree to an adjournment if desired. We will do anything that we can, but we cannot very well arrange it just now.

Mr. Beach—Then, may I ask of your Honor the favor that we may lose the ten minutes remaining of this session, and adjourn until the morning, when Mr. Fullerton can be present at the examination.

Judge Neilson—That seems to be quite a reasonable request. [To the jury]—Gentlemen, get ready to retire. Mr. Tracy, that is all we want of you to-day.

The court then adjourned.

A FORTUNE-TELLER REFUNDS.

A Virginia paper reports that Mayor Kemper, of Alexandria, has received a letter from "Madame Florence," a fortune-teller, who was lately in that city, in which was inclosed five dollars, which the writer requested might be returned to James L. Connelly, from whom she had received it as a fee for telling him where to find hidden treasure. She had understood, she said, that his mining operations, though persisted in to the extent of damaging the foundations of all the houses in the neighborhood, had not met with the success they deserved, and she was unwilling to retain possession of money paid for a purpose that had not been achieved.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS AS TO THE PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS.

The London *Times* of April 12 has the following: Although no day, so far as is known, has been appointed for the departure of the Arctic expedition, the most strenuous and unceasing exertions are being made to have the two vessels—the Alert and the Discovery—completed, as regards their hulls, machinery, rigging, and stores, by the 28th inst., the date originally fixed by Admiralty orders. Both vessels have received their chain cables, and the shrouds and ratlines have been attached to the masts. The engines, too, have been so far finished that they have been tried in the steam basin during the past week. The Alert will make a few hours' trial of her machinery to-day, and the Discovery will make a similar trial of her machinery to-morrow. The eighteen boats, which have been built for the expedition by Mr. John White, of Cowes, have been received at Portsmouth, and have given such general satisfaction that the builder has received an order to construct a number of similar little craft for the Emperor of Russia. The whole of the thirty-five sledges have also been completed, and attract considerable interest from the general public, to whom they are exhibited, with other curiosities, in the Painter's Pound in the dockyard. The sledges are of various sizes, the largest, a twelve-man sledge, intended to carry provisions for seven weeks, and the smallest a four-man sledge. There are also several dog-carriages for the use of the officers, with an upright railing in front, on which, when tired with riding, the driver can support himself while walking by the side. They are all strongly but lightly built of polished elm, with steel runners or slides, in form resembling a double skate, but with uniform bend upward at each end. Not the least interesting feature connected with the sledges is the simple, but highly ingenious, way (copied from the whalers) in which the men attach themselves to drag-ropes. It consists in a single twist of the lanyard, which is kept in its position by means of a copper bottom. The attachment, however, only remains good as long as the lanyard is kept taut, by which two advantages are gained. Should the sledge happen to fall in a hole in the ice the men can disengage themselves in an instant, and thus avoid being precipitated into the chasm. The peculiar fastening will also indicate that the men are doing their duty, inasmuch as the moment a hauler begins to shirk work the hold upon the drag-rope becomes loosened and the offender is detached. Each sledge will carry one or more cooking apparatus. Where more than one is required the apparatus will be of two kinds—one being formed entirely of metal, and the other, an invention, we believe, of Sir Leopold McClintock, being formed of wood, with an inner and outer sheathing of tin, and having a receptacle on the top for condensing snow, and thus insuring a constant supply of potable water. The cooking stoves are circular, the heat being obtained by burning either spirit or stearine, and by an adjustment of saucepans, one upon the top of another, both pemmican and preserved potato or other condiment can be cooked at the same time. The whole is protected from the weather by an envelope of thick fearnought. When pursuing their slow and lonely journey in search of the polar axis, each man will be supplied with a water bottle, resembling an ordinary spirit flask in shape, but with the mouth and cup covered with a leather coating for the purpose of protecting the mouth from cold contact with the metal. The bottles will be replenished from the condensers, and the water will be kept in a fluid state by being carried in the bosom. The sledges will also carry a supply of rum of extra quality; but this will only be used in cases of emergency, as it has been ascertained that the best antidote against the polar temperature is not spirit, but oleaginous food, of which pemmican is a highly nutritious and concentrated form. Specimens of tents, ice-knives and saws, ice-poles, powder tins for blasting the ice, instruments for keeping the "fire-holes" from coagulating, and ice anchors are also being exhibited at Portsmouth to the curious. The largest ice saw is a ponderous implement, measuring fifteen feet in length, and about 224 pounds in weight. It will be used for cutting a channel through the pack, or for making a convenient berth for the ships during the long and dreary months of the Arctic Winter. It will be worked by means of a tripod sheers and a gin, and will be guided by an ice-quartermaster. While the mechanical accessories are thus in a forward state, the very essential element of stores is receiving due attention. They have all been withdrawn from the general magazine, and have been temporarily placed in a separate storeroom for easy shipment. Everything is being weighed at the ships' sides previous to being embarked, so that the weight and draught of the vessels may be accurately ascertained. In the meantime, however, the weights of provisions, stores, guns, boats, machinery, &c., have been carefully calculated by Mr. W. B. Robinson, the chief constructor, who has been unremitting in his endeavors to push forward the work of fitting out the expedition with all possible dispatch. The Alert will carry five tons of spirits of wine, ten tons of bread, eighty-five tons of beef, pork, bacon, coffee, sugar, flour, and preserved meats, and ten tons of pursers' stores. The total weight on board will be about 540 tons, and the estimated draught of water will be 15 feet 6 inches forward and 17 feet aft. The Discovery, the smaller vessel of the two, will carry four and a half tons of spirits of wine, nine tons of bread, seventy-eight tons of beef, flour, sugar, bacon, pork, coffee, and preserved meats. The total weight on board, including machinery, &c., will be 440 tons, which it is estimated will give a draught of 15 feet 4 inches forward and 16 feet 3 inches aft.

Those who desire to ascertain to what a degree of perfection organization, foresight, and mechanical contrivance and adaptability can be carried, cannot do better than pay a visit to the Alert and the Discovery. Everything on board, while admirably designed for the special purpose in view, has been so contrived as to be readily converted to some other use, so that space, weight, and *impedimenta* of all kinds have been economized to the utmost. Each cabin, which is remarkably capacious, being about six feet long and seven broad, is furnished with a handsome rack of drawers, which at night is transformed into a snug bed by simply placing a mattress on the top; the inmate is kept from falling out by a longitudinal sideboard. The cabins are lighted by circular skylights which have been cut in the deck, a few of the after cabins being lighted by inverted prisms inserted in the planking of the quarter-deck. The doors at either side open into a corridor, which, being also lighted from above, forms a commodious mess-room for the officers, who will all dine together. The propelling shaft is telescopic at both extremities, so that when a collision with the ice seems imminent it can be easily disconnected from the screw by means of a system of leverage, and the screw hoisted on deck. The steam-crab by which this latter work is performed is so arranged amidships that after the screw has been lifted it can be used to draw the vessel through the floe or along the shore. For this purpose the ice-anchor—a rudimentary mass somewhat like an "S" in shape, with the lower hook broadened—is made fast ahead by a warp, and then pulled upon by the crab. In like manner, the four brass-tipped poles which support the tents at night will be made serviceable as spars and yards to assist in propelling the sledges during the day. Even the chimney of the galley fire has been utilized and made to pay a double debt. Embedded in the fore deck is a capacious metal basin, which when the polar latitudes have been reached, will be filled with snow, and the galley chimney passing through it will condense it, by which means not only will a supply of water be obtained, but obtained exactly in the place where it is most required. Each ship has been supplied with a couple of Martin's self-canting anchors, which possess great holding power, and can readily be stowed away. They also economize wear and tear on the part of the crew; and the same purpose has been attained in another direction by the application of Collins & Pigmy's patent reefing gear. It is expected that the expedition will be ready by the middle of May, but it will probably not sail until the end of that month. The Prince of Wales is expected to visit the ships before they sail.

SYRACUSE.

The Chief Clerk of the Syracuse Post Office has recently made] notes of the following spellings of the name of that city, on letters and packages sent by mail:

Syracuse, Saya Cuse, Sarah Cuse, Cerre Cuse, Sara Crous, Sraacuze, Syra Kuse, Syracruse, Ser Kaius, Sira Kuke, Sewricuse, Cyracuse, Syrucuse, Seracuse, Seriacuse, Sayracuse, Syraecuse, Saraquese, Syruse, Sarah Kuse, Seyracuse, Cirekuse, Scioecuse, Syrahcuse, Cyrricuse, Siracuse, Cirekuse, Syrraeuse, Sarey Croz, Serquice, Sarayocuse, Syrecuse, Saraqueces, Sar Cruces, Ceriscuse, Saruquse, Syruracuse, SarKois, Syrricuous, Sercuse, Syrkruse, Serequaise, Sar Cruces, Siraiuse, Saracruz, Cryacuse, Syracuce, Sary Suce, Siraguce, Syrerecuse, Syracause, Securse, Seracusy, Serrachuse, Sarahquasa.

SPINNER ON THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

Treasurer Spinner has written a reply to a request for a contribution toward the fund for the celebration of the centennial of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," in which he says: "Believing in the justice of your claim of having been the first to proclaim the independence of the States, I desire to contribute my mite to your celebration. I have resigned my place here, and leave the office a poor man. This is the reason why I cannot send you a more suitable amount than that of $10 in the check that is herewith inclosed you."

ADVICE TO A MINISTER.

The Gallatin (Tenn.) *Examiner* has been counseling a Parson. It says: "No, don't you come. If you are making your salt in your present pulpit, and have the confidence and respect of your flock, stay where you are. If against your fair name no idle tale has risen, and your presence is welcomed wheresoever in your native village you go, stay right there—remain, even though your salary be reduced one-half, and the 'wolf' glare in upon you from the threshhold of your door. Don't come here with your good name—it might get knocked higher than a kite. Manufacturing towns are hard on good names—towns engaged in gossip-manufacture—yes, they work as busy as bees on a reputation till it looks as if it had been drawn through a series of knot-holes, and then used as a cork for a school-boy's ink-bottle. Stay where you are."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN DE RUYTER and ROBERT MACLAY, Executors of the last will and testament of George W. Bull, deceased, plaintiffs, against FANNIE J. LAMBARD, Kate G. Lambard, Aobie (or Abby) W. Lambard, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, Frances D. Johnson, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, Ralph C. Johnson, individually, and as Executor, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, William Baylies Crocker, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, and Orville D. Lambard, as Executors, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 12, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN,
Pl'ffs' Attorneys.
ap20-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES STEVEN and EWING STEVEN, plaintiffs, against MAGIN SERRA, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-one 45-100 dollars, with interest from the 12th day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 9, 1875.

JOSEPH J. MARRIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.

JOSEPH J. MARRIN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 54 Wall st., New York City.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. ap27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—N. HILL FOWLER against JOHN TRENOR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John Trenor: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.

N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, in person.

Dated New-York, Feb 27, 1875.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1875.

N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff, in person.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of Gertrude Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against SALMON S. STEVENS, John H. Knoepel, Peter Whelehan and —— Whelehan, his wife, James Wall, Patrick Wall, Michael Fonteuhein, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 15, 1875.

MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap20-1aw6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JAMES E. MARTIN, plaintiff, against HENRY COHEN, Jonas Sonneborn and Helen Sonneborn, his wife, Rudolph Gruhn, William Gruhn, J. Warren Greene, Henry A. Turo, David B. Davidson, Eli B. Getz, Siegmund M. Peyser, Receiver, &c., and Cornelius A. Runkle, Assignee, &c., defendants.—Summons—for relief—To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1875. JOHN M. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of March, 1875.

ap20-1aw6wT* J. M. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.

B. L. LUDINGTON,
d1-1aw6mTu Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
d8-1aw6mT

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON,
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. CALDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY, } Executors.
CHARLES M. FRY,
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.
mh16-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.

MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL, } Executors.
ROBERT C. BUCHAN,
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER, } Administrators.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
f9-1aw6mTu*

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The most important single sale made for some time past, was effected yesterday, Monday, April 26, at the Exchange, as follows: Samuel A. Steele, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, sold the valuable property on Broadway, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, embracing a plot of land 110.6 by 138.3 by 76.8 by 3.6 by 28.6 by 101, with a five-story marble-front building, covering same, thereon, for $778,000, to Sir Beach Cunard, of England. The sale was considered a good one, and drew out a large attendance, many of the largest capitalists of the City being present at the auction. The property is mortgaged for $550,000, and rents at the rate of $76,000 per annum.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under four several Supreme Court foreclosure orders and under the direction of the Referees respectively named, made the following sales: J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, two four-story brick buildings, front and rear, with lot 25 by 110, on Third avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street; sold to H. Hunneke for $24,280. E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, one three-story-and-basement brick house, with lot 26 by 92.3, on West Tenth street, south side, 126 feet west of Fifth avenue; sold to Mary A. Townsend et al., executors and plaintiff, for $19,600. Same Referee, one three-story-and-basement brown-stone-front house with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue; sold to E. D. Brown, plaintiff, for $9,000; and O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, one three-story-and-basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 328.9 feet west of Second avenue; sold to Mathew Beard for $9,100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 130 feet east of Third avenue, for $12,500, the buyer being Joshua S. Peck, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The same firm also sold in one parcel, under a similar court decree, same Referee, four lots, together in size 100.5 by 75, on Madison avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-third street, for $25,000, to J. C. Wandell, plaintiff.

The legal sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a house and lot on Delancey street, west of Norfolk street, was adjourned to the 30th inst., and the legal sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street east of Ninth avenue, to May 10. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as announced, all but the last-named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale of the three-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 9 Washington place, north side, between Mercer and Greene streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, each same size, on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of eleven lots, together forming a plot in size 269.9 by 50.8 by 127 by 50 by 176 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot—a very choice property.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north east corner of Ninety-seventh street.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of forty-three desirable Brooklyn lots, as follows: Ninth avenue, corner of Sixth street, five lots; Sixth street, adjoining above, twelve lots; Fifth street, in rear of above, twelve lots; Eighth street, south side, near Eighth avenue, five lots; Fifth avenue, corner of Union street, three lots, and Fifth avenue, south-west corner of Union street, six lots.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, April 24, plans for new buildings have been submitted at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

One one-story brick store, on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, 150 feet east of Third avenue; owner, Thomas Davis.

One five-story brick tenement, No. 59 Hume street; owner, D. H. King.

One three-story brick factory, No. 226 Cherry street; owners, Hay Bros.

One one-story brick stable, south side of Fifteenth street, seventy-five feet east of First avenue; owners, Crook Bros.

One two-story wood and frame store and dwelling, north-west corner of Twenty-eighth street and Grand avenue, Woodlawn; owner, T. S. Griswold.

One five-story brick first-class store, north-east corner of Greenwich and Claybourn streets; owner, John P. Nesmith.

Two four-story brick stores and tenement, Nos. 324 and 326 Broome street; owner, William R. Rennewick.

Two five-story brick stores and tenement, Nos. 74 and 76 Canal street; owner, Mary Cornell.

One one-story third class store, No. 285 South street; owner, Charles Roberts.

One five-story brick store and tenement, west side of Clinton street, 48.3 feet east of East Broadway; owner, Thomas Biels.

Three five-story brick stores and tenement, Nos. 614, 616, and 618 Fifth street; owners, E. V. & C. Loew.

One one-story brick stable, No. 128 West Thirtieth street; owner, Dudley S. Jarvis.

One five-story brick store and tenement, No. 147 Sullivan street; owner, John Robenstein.

Estimated cost of the seventeen buildings above enumerated, $173,125.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, APRIL 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 five-story marble-front building and plot, Broadway, n. w. corner of 18th st, plot 110.6x138.3x76.8x3.6x28.6x101, building covers same	$778,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 four-story brick buildings (front and rear) and lot, 3d av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 129th st., lot 25x110	$24,280
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 10th st., s. s., 126 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 26x92.3	19,600
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 116th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x100.11	9,000
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 116th st., s. s., 328.9 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18.9x100.11	9,100

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4 four-story brick house and lot, East 76th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2, house 85 ft. deep	$12,500
4 lots, Madison av., n. e. corner of 93d st., together in size 100.5x75, sold in one parcel	25,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 24.

Beach st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of St. John's alley, 20x68.11; J. M. Levy, Referee, to the Traders' Savings Bank	$12,550
Bedford st., w. s., No. 55, 20x75; Mary, wife of J. D. Gibson, to Mary Ann, wife of A. C. Hull	9,250
Chambers st., n. s., No. 37, 25x75.7; Reade st., s. s., No. 18, 25x75.7; Trustee of G. Furman to W. J. Clark	100,000
Oxford place, n. e. corner Central av., 100x100, West Farms; G. Waddington, Referee, to T. Poole	1,950
South st., s. s., 109 ft. e. from centre line of Pier No. 29 East River, runs w. 109 ft. to said centre line, thence s. to end of said Pier No. 29, thence to point 155 ft. from centre said pier line, thence n. 465 ft.; also water plot in Brooklyn; The Mayor, &c., of New-York, to the New-York Bridge Co	202,000
8th st., s. s. 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x97.6; T. Minford to A. Dugro	20,000
12th st., s. s., 394.6 w. of 2d av., 20x106.6; J. W. Tilton to Hannah W., wife of R. Haydock	15,000
Same property; R. Haydock to J. W. Tilton	15,000
16th st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; Executor of Mary Douglass to G. Hurst	20,000
Same property; G. Hurst to the Trustees of St. Francis Xavier College, New-York	20,000
20th st., s. s., (No. 354 West,) 16.8x91.11; Elsie E., wife of C. Turner, to J. Dunham	19,300
22d st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x97.6; J. H. Fay, Referee, to E. Parker	5,000
23d st., s. s., 400 feet w. of 6th av., 25x98.4; J. Auchincloss to H. Meyer	35,000
35th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9; F. H. Weeks, Referee, to H. L. Underhill	25,000
53d st., s. s., 133 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; W. S. Keiley, Referee, to F. Stokes	12,050
57th st., n. s., (No. 11 East,) 30.6x100.5; C. Meyer to J. Auchincloss	107,500
60th st., s. e. corner 11th av., 25x100.5; T. W. Smith to S. Smith, other consideration and	18,000
60th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 20.8x100.5; Jauna, wife of P. F. Smith, to M. Schultz	17,250
73d st., n. s., 348 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; R. S. Farrell, Referee, to Hannah Higgins	250
75th st., n. s. 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; J. W. McGuire to the Mayor, &c., New-York	6,000
75th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x102.2; Esther Gordon to W. Hayes	6,500
128th st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th av., 16.8x99.11; M. E. Fox to J. Hanlon and J. Goodman	6,000
141st st., n. s. 425 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; J. S. Nicholson to Emma L., wife of J. H. Nicholson one-half part	1,500
145th st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania; C. Tisch to C. Zander	3,350
Same property; C. Zander to G. W. Wheeler	3,050
Retreat av., n. s., 197.6 ft. w. of Grove st., 25x100; J. Hanlon and J. Goodman to M. E. Fox	1,500
Valentine av., s. w. corner Central av., 50x100; G. G. Gregory to B. Egan	6,000
1st av., e. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 112th st., 25x93; C. V. Hough to F. H. Weeks	4,000
3d av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 85th st., 25.6x75; W. Hayes to Esther Gordon	16,000
Interior lot, 78 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x22; J. Byrne to Naomi C., wife of J. L. Paine	3,000
Same property; Naomi C., wife of J. L. Paine, to H. Smith	3,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Washington st., w. s. 25 ft. s. of Beach st., 100 ft. on Washington st.; A. L. King to G. W. Kidd and J. Bristow	$13,050
Same property; W. C. Rhinelander to A. L. King; lease, 21 years, per year	
Washington st., running through to West st., between Beach and North Moore sts.; Mary B., wife of A. H. Havemeyer, to A. L. King	6,025
Beach st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Washington st., 50.4x75; W. C. Rhinelander to A. L. King; 21 years, per year	

LEASES RECORDED.

17th st., Nos. 512 and 514 East, 2 years, 1 year, $2,000; 1 year	$2,250
60th st., No. 107 East, 2 years, per year	1,550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON BERGEN SQUARE, Jersey City Heights, grocery store with fixtures and dwelling; rare chance. Inquire of S. GARABRANT, Bergen square.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—AN excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—THE extra large plot of ground south-west corner Broadway and 21st st., being four lots and containing 9,556 square feet, with possession May 1, 1875, if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR THE BEAUTIFUL medium-sized four-story house, No. 49 West 49th st., recently built and finished in the best manner by Lesster; completely arranged and with every modern improvement: college lease; ground rent, $280. This is the most desirable location for residences, being positively restricted against nuisances. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE IN No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, bath, water-closet, fine under-cellar; house 25 feet front, 52 feet deep; large yard; rents for $2,100; price $22,000; $6,000 cash, rest on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of C. MEYER, No. 28 2d av.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE.— A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house, 25 by 62 by 100, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession. If not sold in a few days, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

$47,500.—39TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and Park avs.—For sale, a full-sized four-story house in perfect order; terms easy; a bargain. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

New complete list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published 26th inst.

Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

$19,000.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 134 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; splendid location, in fine order; $12,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 334 West 51st st., 20x45x100. For particulars, apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR LEASE, CHEAP—TWO new brown-stone houses, Nos. 342 and 344 West 46th st.; three stories and basement 20x50x100. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT ROCKVILLE Centre, Long Island, a very desirable country seat of about ten acres, or more if required; the house contains 15 rooms, partly furnished; plenty of outbuildings, with ice-house filled; on the premises are two ponds for boating or fishing; plenty of shade trees and pleasant walk; also a good variety of fruit; the location is very healthy; six minutes' walk to the depot, and one hour by Southern Railroad to New-York, within one mile of the bay, and a short drive to the beach of Garden City; good schools and four churches in the neighborhood. For particulars view premises, or address OWNER, No. 262 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM AT TUCKAHOE, IN CITY OF Yonkers, Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central Depot, fronting on Central av., and known as the Thomas B. Underhill farm, containing about 125 acres; fine view; delightfully located; parties wishing grounds for college or public institution would do well to examine. Inquire of the Executors on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS residence on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride, splendidly situated on a high ridge, one-half mile from depot; beautiful views; a large stone house, fifteen rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements, stable, &c.; three and one-half acres in lawn and garden; plenty of fruit; the whole place in complete order. Apply to MILES & HOLMAN, No. 25 Whitehall st.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—HALF MILE SHORE FRONT.—Beautiful building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

HOTEL ON THE WEST SIDE OF NARRAGANSET Bay with twenty acres of land, nine miles from Providence, R. I., for sale on liberal terms. Address STEPHEN C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

VILLA SITES.—UNEQUALED ANYWHERE; THE loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; elegantly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 71 Broadway, Room 91.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS (NO. 30 Pine st.) offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; Mountain Cliff, Side, or Ridge opposite.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF

VALUABLE LOTS,

ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,

99TH AND 102D STS., AND

WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts. Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.

Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS

Nos. 327, 329, 331, 333, and 342 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Also,

the extra-sized plot of land, with brick building, stables, and sheds thereon, on the northerly side of 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., and adjoining No. 327 on the west,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

by order of the executors of JAMES MURPHY, deceased, on THURSDAY, APRIL 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

South-west corner of Grand and Suffolk sts.,

Under the direction of WILLIAM T. HORN, Esq., Referee, Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The above valuable lot is known as No. 389 Grand st., being 25 feet front and 70 feet deep on Suffolk st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF 4 VALUABLE LOTS,

North-east corner of Riverside av. and 88th st.,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY

2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,

100TH AND 101ST STS.,

with

WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the house and lot known as number twenty-nine (29) Broad street, in the City of New-York, formerly the individual property of Samuel Kaufman, and more particularly described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, on the south-easterly side of Broad street, now known and distinguished as number twenty-nine (29) in said street, bounded westerly in front by Broad street, easterly in the rear by a lot of land now or late belonging to Jacob Sherred, deceased; north-easterly on one side by ground now or late of Joseph Stickler; south-easterly on the other side by ground now or late of Jane Sherred, widow of said Jacob Sherred, deceased, containing in breadth, in front on Broad street twenty-six (26) feet and four (4) inches, in the rear twenty-six (26) feet and two (2) inches; in length, on the north-easterly side seventy-eight (78) feet and five (5) inches, and on the south-westerly side seventy-eight (78) feet and six (6) inches, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
EDWARD MORGAN,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
Trustees.
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSE M. HURTADO,
DAVID S. GREENEBAUM,
Committee.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys, &c., No. 200 Broadway.

ap20-1aw3wTu

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated April 26, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, on TUESDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 12 M., AT EX-change Sales-room, one lot on 80th st., 281.6 feet west of East-side Boulevard; size, 25xhalf block. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST convenient and pleasant houses in Queens County, Long Island, situated at Rockville Centre, one hour from New-York City by Southern Railroad; short distance to depot; good schools and churches; the house contains ten rooms, with bath-room and water-closets, is lighted with gas, and heated throughout with furnace; good range in kitchen; the grounds are well shaded; within one mile of the South Bay and a short drive to Rockaway, also Garden City; rent reasonable. For particulars address OWNER, No. 262 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COM-munications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 a year, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.

Also a water-front of 500 feet close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW brown-stone houses, Nos. 17 and 19 East 73d st., four stories and basement, 20 and 22x60; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT L BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEAS-antest places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEW HOUSE AT West Brighton, a few minutes' walk from landing; contains fourteen rooms, with every modern improvement. For particulars apply to H. P. DELAFIELD, No. 115 Broadway, room No. 9.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS ON 6TH AV., NEAR the Park; eight to ten rooms en suite, newly frescoed and in best condition. For plans and terms apply to C. T. BARNEY, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

FLATS TO LET—1ST MAY, NO. 144 EAST 14th st.; house complete on each floor, in elegant order; baths, dumb-waiter; families wanted without children. Apply to Janitor.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS IN MONT-CLAIR, N. J.—A large furnished house near the village, with garden, fruit, horse, carriage, cow, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A TWO-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements and in perfect order. Inquire of owner, No. 213 East 49th st.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET—A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms (none dark) in the building No. 205 West 56th st., with steam heat and all conveniences of house. Inquire of Janitor.

AT MORRISTOWN—TO LEASE OR RENT FOR season, fine residences, with extensive grounds and modern improvements; from $1,000 to $4,000. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

TO LET.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, a house containing ten rooms, with stable, garden, fruit trees, &c. Rent, $250 a year. Apply to FRANCIS DELAFIELD, No. 12 West 32d st.

TO LET, CHEAP—THE UPPER PART (TWO floors) of premises No. 57 West 30th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; extra width and large, desirable rooms.

AT ROSELLE, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from New-York, the residence of the late Chancellor Ferris will be let, furnished or unfurnished, very low to a good family; very desirable. A. D. HOPE 119 Liberty st.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, No. 511 West 23d st., 17 by 60; lot, 100 feet; fourteen rooms; immediate possession; rent low. W. ALLASON, No. 227 10th av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO rent; separate bath, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich st., near Jane.

COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 80 WEST 54TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st.

TO LET—HAIGHT HOUSE, NO. 2 EAST 15TH st., parlor, two bedrooms, and bath-room. Apply to Janitor.

$1,400 PER YEAR.—TO LET, FOR SIX months or longer, well furnished house, No. 206 West 40th st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STONE DWELLING NO. 465 Tompkins av., near Fulton, Brooklyn; partly furnished. Rent $750. Apply to OWNER, No. 472

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET

At Reduced Rents.

FURNISHED.

44th st., near 6th av., size 16.8x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
46th st., near 6th av., size 22x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
47th st., near B'way, size 14x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
47th st., near 5th av., size 25x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
47th st., near 6th av., size 20x42, lot 85, 3 stories.
48th st., near 5th av., size 19x50, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
49th st., near 6th av., size 20x55, lot 100, 4 stories.
50th st., near 5th av., size 25x63, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
50th st., near 6th av, size 20x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
51st st., near 5th av., size 23x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
55th st., near 5th av., size 20x55, lot 80, 4 stories.
56th st., near 5th av., size 25x55, lot 100.5, 4 stories.

UNFURNISHED.

35th st., near 5th av., size 20x50, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
38th st., near 7th av., size 20x55, lot 100, 4 stories.
44th st., near 6th av., size 17x55, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
45th st., near 6th av., size 17x60, lot 100.5, 3 stories.
48th st., near 6th av., size 17x55, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
48th st., near 6th av., size 20x50, lot 100, 3 stories.
49th st., near 5th av., size 22x55, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
49th st., near 6th av., size 22x56, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
51st st., near 5th av., size 25x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
52d st., near 5th av., size 23x60, lot 100.5, 4 stories.
55th st., near 6th av., size 18x90, lot 100.5, 4 stories.

Several furnished and unfurnished on 5th and Madison avs.

Full particulars and permits for the above (and many others) will be given on application.

Office will be open this week (Saturday excepted) until 9 P. M.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AT HASTINGS ON Hudson, one mile from depot, a house fully furnished; has fourteen rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, wide piazzas; good vegetable garden; abundance of fruit of every kind; large lawn, shade trees, &c.; carriage-house and stable; will be let to a private family only; rent moderate. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

PLEASANT VALLEY, ON THE HUDSON, thirty minutes by boat from Spring st.—To let, partly furnished, a well-arranged cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, and one and a half acres beautifully laid out in lawn and terrace; fine shade; beautiful river views, and unsurpassed for health; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to OWNER, No. 439 West 21st st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20x50; entirely new; all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; west of and near Central Park; rent only $700.

Apply to JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that truly beautiful and healthful region of country, situated on the Sound and New-Haven Railroad, can be secured by lease or purchase on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN.—A new and very desirable villa cottage in choice location, within ten minutes walk of station, containing ten rooms and every modern convenience; terms moderate; possession immediate. Apply to owner, at No. 79 Warren st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET—IN CETREVILLE, N. J., A COTTAGE CON-taining five rooms and attic, within five minutes' walk of the depot; rent, $18 per month. Also a few boarders could be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. ROAKE, on Avenue D, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—THE CONVE-nient four-story high-stoop house, No. 126 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; particulars of Mrs. Ferris at No. 124, adjoining above house. Terms on application to owner, C. SMITH, (Smith & Lawrence,) No. 44 West Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—No. 315 West 33d st.; finished in black walnut throughout; in fine order; mirrors and gas-fixtures; other houses, furnished and unfurnished, in first-class central locations. B. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 1,284 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE FINE, VERY DESIR-ably-located high-stoop house north-west corner 7th av. and 41st st.; has bay windows and is a very cheerful house; all improvements; $1,400; to good tenants, perhaps less. Address OWNER, No. 723 6th av., near 41st st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN A VERY DE-sirable location, between Broadway and 5th av., below 34th st.; newly furnished and in good order. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements, furnished in first-class style, in the best neighborhood. Only responsible parties need apply on premises No. 239 East 18th st.

ATTENTION.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE MODERN residences, furnished and unfurnished, one hour in New Jersey, by sixty trains; rents low enough to suit anybody; want to secure tenants before May 1. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—THREE MINUTES from main depot, on principal street, three-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements. Apply on premises, No. 345 Morris av.; rent $600, including water rent.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, FIVE MINUTES FROM Glenwood Station, a modern brick house, furnished throughout; also, gas and water, bath-room, &c.; excellent neighborhood; fine view of the river. Inquire of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 875 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT MEDIUM SIZE house, with improvements; in fine condition; to let partly furnished, at a bargain; two minutes from depots. F. TOMKINS, (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., or H. C. BROWN, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—DWELLING-HOUSE to let, No. 117 West 38th st., east of Broadway. Apply to owner, No. 18 East 40th st, by 10 A. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, DWELLING, AND stable, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order; rent, $700 per annum.

Also, second floor and attic, No. 127 Waverly place; will put in order; rent, $25 per month.

Also, large basement, store, and hallway, No. 46 Hudson st.; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, North-east corner 4th st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT L BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Handsomely-furnished rooms, also an office, to let; been long occupied by a physician; central location, near St. James'.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STORE TO LET—NO. 439 3D AV., WITH BASE-ment; elegant large plate glass show windows, with counter and shelves; possession any time; low rent. Apply at No. 203 East 30th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av. for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 1,272 BROAD-way, between 32d and 33d sts. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORE NO. 416 4TH AV. TO LET OR LEASE for a light business, cheap; has plate-glass front. Apply to owner, ROBT. J. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

AUCTION PRICES.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE— Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Library Suits, Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., at the Auction House of JOSIAS TAYLER & CO., No. 29 Park row, opposite the new Post Office.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner Broadway; extra inducements offered; inspection invited. MORGAN & BRO., Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.— The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 22, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of five Directors of the third class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 7th day of May, 1875, and reopened on the 8th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD-ers of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST. }

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTI-fied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-CIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DE-FERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.

FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of Chase & Higginson, Drexel Building, Wall st., and sign the agreement recommended by the committee of investigation.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

INSTITUTION MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class bond and mortgages. Principals only, need apply to CHARLES L. BARKER, No. 58 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 26, 1875. }

The interest due May 1, 1875, on the War Bounty Loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875. }

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 30.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared by this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE LONG ISLAND Railroad Company due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of North America, New-York. HENRY HAVEMEYER, President Long Island Railroad Company.

COAL AND WOOD.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY

OF MARYLAND.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, Vice President.
PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.
Offices Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, New-York.

GEORGE'S CREEK

CUMBERLAND COAL.

From the mines of the above company, sold, delivered on vessels at SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., HOBOKEN, N. J., BALTIMORE, MD., and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Orders received by

ISAAC T. HOTCHKISS,

Sales Agent, No. 6 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between those Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London of the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, April 28, 1875, for paving the streets and roadways of West Washington Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, COD-FISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 25, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 82 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY (NEBRASKA.)
400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
YANCTON AGENCY.
1,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.
WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.
UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000 pounds Beans.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
100,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.
RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.
SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.
DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
25,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.
LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
40,500 pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes
68,500 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,500 pounds salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full headlined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the best interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to No 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:

Chemical National Bank, }
Metropolitan National Bank, } New-York.
National Bank of Commerce, }
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.,

which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—Payment for the supplies above advertised for will be made immediately after July 1, 1875.

EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA..WED..April 28 CUBA..........WED.. May 5
ABYSSINIA...SAT.. May 1 *SCOTIA.......WED.. May 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS..........April 29 INDIANA...........May 20
*KENILWORTH.....May 6 *ABBOTSFORD....May 27
PENNSYLVANIA...May 13 OHIO...............June 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS..................................April 24.
CLARIBEL..................................May 8.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ETNA..................................April 29.
ANDES..................................May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | France, Saturday, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....................SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ....................SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.........SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.) First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.............Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, May 29, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold. STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway. Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA...............Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
VICTORIA..................Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency. Steerage at lowest current rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, Apl 28
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 1

Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change. The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class	$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class	22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class	20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer. Through tickets to all points in Florida. The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 6th of May. For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ....Thursday, April 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday May 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, May 6.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River. For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO...............................April 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.
STEAMSHIP ———...............................May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC...................SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC......................SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC......................SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.................SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.................SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..............................May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............................May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., June 2

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.................May 1 | RHEIN..................May 15
MAIN....................May 8 | ODER...................May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced. Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO THE FRONT.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of staterooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Wednesday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d.......8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th.....1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf. N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, April 24, 1875.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. HERCULES E. GILLILAN, the firm of GILLILAN & CO. is this day dissolved. The undersigned surviving partner will liquidate the firm's affairs and sign the firm name in liquidation.

ADOLPH AMEND.

Mr. ADOLPH AMEND will continue the brokerage business in Gold and Foreign Exchange until May 1, 1875, in his own name.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm composed of ALEX. M. HAYS and JACOB HAYS, under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated April 26, 1875.

ALEX. M. HAYS.
JACOB HAYS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., and will continue the business as established by the late firm, of importing and dealing in Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Diamonds Watches, and Jewelry.

ALEX. M. HAYS,
JOHN R SHEPARD,
APRIL 26, 1875. DAVID L REYNOLDS.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ORSOR & LEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities will be paid and all claims due the firm will be collected by ROBERT S. ORSOR, at No. 7 Murray st., New-York City. Dated New-York, April 24, 1875.

ROBERT S. ORSOR,
MAURICE LEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARD & RAND, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee, and transacting a general commission business.

ANSON W. HARD,
GEO. C. RAND, JR.
No. 111 FRONT ST., New-York, April 20, 1875.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University place, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 2d st., for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 159 Pearl st., on the first MONDAY in May (3d prox.), from 12 to 1 o'clock. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. COLGATE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Josiah S. Colgate, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of May, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap27-1aw3wTu*

CASE NO. 5,010.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Edward W. Brown, of Leeds, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Leeds, N. Y., the 18th day of April, A. D. 1875.
ap27-1aw3wTu* SAMUEL DEWEY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey—In the matter of DAVID S. DUNCOMB, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
ap20-1aw3wTu

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of office; a young gentleman preferred, acquainted with accounts and correspondence; must invest from $5,000 to $10,000; salary limited to $150 per month; average profits on sales not less than 100 per cent.; replies must give real name and card, or references. Address for one week, DRUGGIST, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS AN HONEST, energetic, and experienced business man with capital to join him in pushing to rapid success a serial business, unlike any known, already established and tested; unobnoxious, easy, almost unlimited, permanent, and has a branch better than itself, besides valuable collaterals. BOOKS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO IS IN THE hardware business or thoroughly acquainted with it, with capital, $20,000. Address W., Post Office Box No. 213, Station G, Brooklyn, E. D.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.

A MERCANTILE NEWSPAPER FILE FOR SALE.—Well bound in half-yearly volumes, from the year 1800 to 1838, inclusive, is offered for sale. Apply by note, X. Y. Z., Box No. 125 Times office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS AND ONE HALL room, with board for two gentlemen, their wives and mother; location between 9th and 23d sts., and 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, second floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT incumbrance of any kind, and whose home is part of the time in the country, desires to take a little girl to board, aged four or five years; best references given. Address S. T., Station L, Harlem.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floors; three rooms, en suite; all conveniences; and two rooms above; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West 29th st., four doors west of Broadway.

A FRONT PARLOR, WELL FURNISHED, with or without the side room; bath and hot and cold water on the floor; also, a square front bed-room; to let to a gentleman without meals; reference given. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors to let, with private table, or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen; liberal terms to permanent parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Parties of adults wishing first-class board can find elegant suites in this desirable location. Reasonable terms. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES OF furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board, or with breakfast; also rooms on the parlor floor, suitable for physician's office; references.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two elegantly furnished parlors; very reasonable rent to neat parties; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; no moving.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with table board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

TO RENT—A CORNER SUITE OF THREE OR four large rooms, newly furnished, in the apartment house No. 531 5th av., corner 44th st. Possession given immediately.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, second floor, front alcove, and sunny room connecting; en suite or single; use of bath and parlor.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—DEsirable well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; Summer arrangement could be made reasonable; good location; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO front rooms on second floor, with board, to a couple; $30; house nearly new; references required. Call for one week at No. 330 West 46th st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, to gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; highest references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with private baths and closet, to let, without meals; near Union Club. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., NEAR THE PARK.—An elegantly furnished second floor to rent, with or without private table. Also, other rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished parlors and second floor, en suite or singly, with or without board, to desirable parties; also, office for physician.

VACATED TO-DAY—A COSY FRONT ROOM; also hall room; location pleasant with good board. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway; references.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second floors; hot and cold water, and every convenience for gentlemen; references.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, on second and fourth floors; also large parlor; prices moderate; first-class references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square.—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second-story, without board; reasonable prices; references exchanged. Call and see them.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, second floor and back room on third floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST—ENtire second floor; also third floor, front rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED large and small rooms on third and fourth floors to let, without board, to gentlemen; fine restaurant second door.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Two pleasant rooms on second floor, with board; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER

THIRD-STORY ROOMS TO LET TO GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen, small family, adults; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.; possession immediately.

LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS ON SECOND floor; en suite or divided; with or without private table. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WITH BOARD — HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED rooms at Summer prices; third and fourth floors; references exchanged. No. 15 East 46th st.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms, connecting; also, one single room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, TO BE VACATED May 1, will be rented en suite or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms on third floor, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with first-class table; prices reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD furnished rooms for family or single gent; table boarders taken.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—TWO pleasant rooms, Southern exposure, to let, with board; also, a single room; highest references.

A PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR AND TWO newly-furnished chambers to rent to gentlemen, without board. No. 22 West 27th st., near 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, FACING THE PARK.—Elegant sunny rooms to let, with private bath; also large square rooms to let.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second story front rooms to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND three hall rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, third floor front; strictly first-class board; also, suite of two rooms, first floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water, with board; also, two hall rooms; reference.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE ROOM to rent to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families and single gentlemen at 128 East 23d st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET 1ST of May, with board; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SMALL SQUARE room, with board, in a private family, in a good locality; terms moderate. Address, with description and terms, LEX. Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAN BRYANT.

DAN

BRYANT.

All the Theatres in the City give the GROSS RECEIPTS of the performances on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 29, to the

DAN BRYANT

BENEFIT FUND.

The money thus realized will go to the support and education of the five orphan children of

Charity's Best Friend when Living,
DAN BRYANT.

The managers of the following theatres pay the entire expenses of this United Benefit from their own pockets.

Read the attractions at the different theatres, make your choice, then get reserved seats. Don't buy from SPECULATORS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Performance under the direction of Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM and MAX MARETZEK. Begins with the two-act comedy, GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Claude Burroughs, E. Plympton, and Misses Blanche Grey and Addie Leonard. Followed by the one-act farce, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear. Followed by the two-act comedy, SIMPSON & CO. Characters by Mrs. John Drew, the accomplished manageress of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia—her first appearance here for several years—Misses Fanny Morant, Ione Burke, and Kitty Blanchard, and Messrs. F. F. Mackay and George Fawcett Rowe. Following which will be given the second and third acts of Flotow's new opera, L'OMBRA, by Misses Matilda Hoffman and Addie Randall, and Messrs. Tagliapietra and Benfratelli, under the direction of Max Maretzek. The whole to conclude with a performance by BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

By permission of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, his brilliant drama, GENEVA CROSS. Characters by the ORIGINAL CAST, consisting of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, John Parselle, Stuart Robson, John Mathews, W. H. Wilder, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, W. S. Quigley, and Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Marie Wilkins, and Misses Maude Granger and Kate Holland. All the original Beautiful Scenes, Costumes, and Music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The one-act commedietta entitled A HAPPY PAIR. Characters by H. J. Montague and Miss Ada Dyas. After which Sheridan's standard comedy, THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, E. Arnott, H. Beckett, W. R. Floyd, J. W. Carroll, E. M. Holland, C. E. Edwin, Master Lee, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mme. Ponisi, and Misses Dora Goldthwaite and Kate Bartlett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers....Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER

Tom Taylor's great play, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with its GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, as far as it can be gathered, including Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, (their first appearance this season,) Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, (her first appearance in many seasons,) Messrs. F. B. Warde, Fred. Thorne, Charles Leclercq, C. B. Bishop, T. Morris, H. B Bradley, C. Kent, H. Hogan, and Miss Roberta Norwood.

PARK THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........................Mr. W. STUART

Murdoch's delicious American Drama, DAVY CROCKETT. Characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, H. Fosberg, N. H. Haviland, W. H. Southard, J. A. Weaver, H. Gwinette, C. Cook, R. Lewis, W. Henry, A. Buckingham, and T. R. James, and Misses Rosa Rand, Anna Douglas, Constance Leigh, Pearl Eytinge, and H. Naylor.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers. Messrs. M. GRAU & C. A. CHIZZOLA

Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. Characters by Mlle. Aimee and troupe, consisting of Mlles. Nardyn, Gandon, Cautrelle, Sivry, Vandelet, Delmos, Coralgia, and Defrang, and MM. Kolletz, De Beer, and Arrigotti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Manager..............................Mr. JOHN F. POOLE

GIGANTIC VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, In which all the artists engaged here will appear, including Messrs. Maffit, Gilbert, West, Griffin, Queen, Johnson, Hoffman, Cahill, Worley, Courtwright, Gooding, Holdsworth, Hart, Lester, Allen, Rickards, Martin, Davis, Wilson Brothers, and Misses De Monte, O'Neil, Morgan, Farrell, Leona Dare, Thornton, and Waine. PRICES AT THIS THEATRE REMAIN AS USUAL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....................Mr. W. B. FREEMAN

The performances commence with the drama in two acts, entitled the SNOW BIRD, With Messrs. FLEMING, GRAY, MARSTON, WALSH, MURRY, STOKES, PERCY, Misses BARRY, JONES, SACKETT. A scene from the play of THE WIFE; OR, A TALE OF MANTUA. Characters by FRANK BEATTY and J. B. BROWN. The pantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE, in which Messrs. ALLIN, MANLY, and COMPANY appear.

San Francisco Minstrels.

IMMENSE MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT. In which Messrs. Birch, Backus, Wambold, Pelham, Rudolph, Mackin, Wilson, Ryman, Ricardo, Withers, and Mullaly will participate.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE.

Manager.....................................MR. TONY PASTOR

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. In which the ENTIRE FORCE OF THE THEATRE, consisting of about ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS, will appear.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Proprietor and Manager..................MR. JOSH HART.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, in which the entire company take part. Harrigan, Hart, Wild, Barry, Tooly, Crossen, Kelly, Graver, Bradly, Diamond, Ryan, White, More, Messenger, Stoute, Edward, Williams, Misses Kitty O'Neil, Bennet, Weston, Henderson, Tilsone, &c. Volunteers—Rickey and Barney, Shoults, the Majiltons, Devere Brothers, Jennie Hughes, Adah Richmond, St. John, the man with a hundred faces, all the attachés, and one hundred others. THE TERRIBLE EXAMPLE, PATRICK'S DAY, BAD WHISKY, THE CUP, &c., &c. DAVE BRAHAM AND ORCHESTRA. THE BOX OFFICES WILL BE OPEN DAILY FOR THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 29.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT TO Mr. GEORGE SWEET, (Pupil of Signor Emilio Agramonte,) prior to his departure for Europe, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 27, 1875. The following artists will assist:

Mme. P. D. GULAGER, Soprano.
Miss ANNA R. BULKLEY, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE L. ELLARD, Tenor.
Pianists:
Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON and Mr. A. H. PEASE.
Signor EMILIO AGRAMONTE, Conductor.

Tickets, $1. For sale at principal music stores, and at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST. Immense success of the BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH. Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSpital Fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th st., near 6th av., will continue until THURSDAY EVENING, April 29. From Monday, the 26th inst., until the close of the fair, the doors will open at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of 11 o'clock A. M. Music by Gilmore's Band every evening. Thursday evening will be a gala night; extra attractions.

TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, Joseph H. Guild, of Holy Trinity Church, New-York; Violoncellist, Charles Werner. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. BROOKLYN BRANCH, No. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State. PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the distinguished English tragedienne,

☞ MISS NEILSON, ☜

whose departure for Europe at an early date is decided upon, and thus gives additional interest to her brief engagement, as

☞ HER FAREWELL TO AMERICA, ☜

will offer the second of a series of FOURTEEN IMPERSONATIONS, this TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, by appearing in her powerful original part of

☞ AMY ROBSART, ☜

the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's enthralling tale of Kenilworth, as dramatized by Andrew Halliday. THE GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR PLAY, which will be presented EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES, is produced with great magnificence, the costly accessories of SUPERB SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, (by an augmented orchestra and a full operatic chorus,) BRILLIANT COSTUMES, giving increasing effect to the efforts of a company of exceeding strength to whom the ASSIGNMENT OF CHARACTERS is made.

*** On MONDAY EVENING, May 10, MISS CLARA MORRIS AND MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD. MACBETH.

*** NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BENEFIT OF THE DAN BRYANT FUND. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, with many of the original Winter Garden cast, including MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, &c., and the great company of Booth's Theatre. Seats now on sale. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—NEXT WEEK. SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE LAST PERFORMANCES THAT MME. RISTORI WILL EVER GIVE IN NEW-YORK will be commenced at the Box Office of the Lyceum Theatre and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

These representations will comprise the most interesting programmes that Mme. RISTORI has ever yet offered to the public, and will take place EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY, AND A GRAND GALA RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8, at 1:30.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 3 and 4—FIRST and ONLY representations of Giacometti's renowned tragedy, RENATA DI FRANCIA, or THE HUGUENOTS. Mme. RISTORI in her original personation of RENATA.

WEDNESDAY, May 5—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY, May 6—Extra performance for the benefit of the Italian School Building Fund, when Mme. RISTORI will appear for the first time in FRENCH. Schiller's renowned MARY STUART, after which LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC, in French.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. RISTORI, and last night, when she appears in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY. MEDEA, to conclude with a comedy in two acts, I PAZZI PER PROGETTO (Mad on Purpose.)

SATURDAY, May 8—RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU.

LYCEUM THEATRE—AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS. LAST SIX NIGHTS and LAST MATINEE of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffes. AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED HER BEST CHARACTER, and in which this week she will introduce in English the charming song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11. 128TH TO 135TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 1, TWENTY-FIRST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS. Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE FLORALIA AND LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., from WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, to SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, concluding with an Oriental May-day Festival. Illustrations of Oriental life every evening at 8 o'clock by Greek, Turkish, and Armenian ladies and gentlemen; Russian, Samovar, and Nalifka. Children's Department with Punch and Judy, the Learned Pig, Grab-bag, Fishing-pond, Magic Illusions, &c. Dancing every evening; music by Lander.

PRIZES.

Weber Grand Piano, value	$1,200
Solid Silver Tea Set, value	800
Brewster Phaeton, value	600
Stive's Shifting-top Light Wagon, value	450

A magnificent Solid Silver Punch-bowl and Ladle, Gorham manufacture, value $1,000, will be awarded to the New-York City newspaper receiving the largest number of votes.

AUNT POLLY BASSET'S SINGING SCHOOL,

By the Boys and Girls of Olivet Chapel, NEW-YORK CITY MISSION, For the benefit of the Sunday-school, at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock. A Grand Chorus of 100 voices. Mr. QUAIFE AS "JEDEDIAH." Reserved seats $1 each; for sale at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av.; also at Pond's Music Store, No. 39 Union square, and at the box office. Admission 50 cents.

BILLIARDS.

Grand match for $1,000 between MAURICE VIGNAUX, Champion, and ALBERT GARNIER, at TAMMANY HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1875, 600 points up, French Carom game, on W. H. Griffith's table, with the Delaney Wire Cushions. Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. To be had at Maurice Daly's, Vignaux & Strauss', C. O'Connor's, and Albert Garnier's.

ANOTHER GREAT SENSATION! (First appearance in America.) MADAME BLANCHE and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF TEN BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, in her refined and fascinating entertainments of LE STATUE IMAGINAIRE, and TABLEAUX VIVANTS! ROBINSON HALL, 16th st., near Broadway, EVERY EVENING. FOR A SHORT SEASON.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

A BARRISTER.—PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERsity of Brussels, married and without children, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, would receive a young gentleman of good family and education, whom he would prepare for the study of the law or any liberal profession. Apply to the Belgian *News*, initials Y. Z., at Brussels, Belgium, or to LEON LAUVAUX, Superintendent at the Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Mich.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each. Backward persons taught privately; ladies qualified as bookkeepers and cashiers.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

SUPERIOR STABLES TO LET—NOS. 1,384 Broadway and 123 West 38th st., both splendidly situated. Apply to owner, No. 18 East 40th st., by 10 A. M.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, PARK AND Pony Phaetons, Buggies, and Expresses, in nearly all styles, at extremely low prices at GRUBE'S, No. 141 West Broadway.

BOARDING STABLE—NO. 21 3D ST., NEAR Bowery, private and business horses taken on livery; first-class stable and best of feed and care; terms reasonable.

A SUPERIOR BLACK HORSE FOR SALE for want of use; over sixteen hands high, sound, gentle, and warranted, by JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE Clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

A SMALL PONY DOG-CART AND SIDE-SADDLE for sale; also, small wagon for donkey or pony. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

Eleventh Week and Houses Crowded.

71ST TO 78TH PERFORMANCE OF THE COMEDY SENSATION OF 1875.

THE
BIG
BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BONANZA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:20.

*** Seats may be secured twenty days in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BRYANT MEMORIAL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

A MEMORIAL MATINEE Given by MR. DALY in aid of the fund for the BENEFIT of the widow and children of the late DAN BRYANT, Under the generous and distinguished patronage of GEN. SHERMAN, U. S. A., CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES P. DALY, MAYOR W. H. WICKHAM, HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, JUDGE JOHN R. BRADY, HON. CLARENCE SEWARD, AND OTHERS.

PROGRAMME:

I.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS by REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

II.

A REQUIEM for their late companion and friend by the quartet of the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, led by D. WAMBOLD, Esq., drawn from the old plantation melody, "MASSA'S IN THE COLD, COLD GROUND."

III.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth acts of BOUCICAULT'S brilliant comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE. With the famous FIFTH AVENUE CAST: Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as LADY GAY, Miss EMILY RIGL as GRACE, NELLIE MORTIMER as PERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER as SIR HARCOURT, Mr. W. DAVIDGE as MAX, Mr. GEORGE PARKES as CHARLES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS as MEDDLE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT as DOLLY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD as DAZZLE, Mr. CHAPMAN as COOL.

IV.

The amusing Bagatelle entitled THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. BIJOU HERON as NAN, Mr. JAMES LEWIS as TOM DIBBLES.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. The tickets issued by the Committee of the United Managers will be received here.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Also, SATURDAY MATINEE. Will be presented, Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the

ROAD
TO
RUIN,

altered and adapted to the present stage, and illustrated by

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	HARRY DORNTON
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	OLD DORNTON
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SULKY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Mr. SMITH
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	JACOB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	SOPHIA FREELOVE
Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	JENNY

NEW SCENERY by Messrs. ISHERWOOD, J. CLARE, and J. MORRIS.

The New Furniture and Appointments made expressly for this play by Mr. DORRINGTON.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Owing to the immense success of AHMED, it will be continued till further notice.

FIFTH WEEK.

Pronounced by the press to be the most chaste and elegant SPECTACULAR PLAY ever produced in this City.

MISS ADAH RICHMOND, as AHMED.
MISS ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, as NYMPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES.

COMMENCES AT 8; OVER AT 10:45.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

MOHALBI. MOHALBI.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28 at 8. ERNANI. Debut of MLLE. G. MOHALBI, Also Sigs. BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA, &c. GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Boxes, $8 and $10; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats at Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...............................Manager.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS. FILLED TO REPLETION WITH LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SOCIAL PARTIES. OUR BEST CITIZENS BRING THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Re-engagement for six nights only of EDWIN F. THORNE, in a new drama, written for him, entitled, TRUE AS STEEL; and STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
NOW EXHIBITING
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AT CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.

GRAND SPELLING MATCH

Between representatives from the PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE 20TH AND 22D WARDS, accompanied by a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Will be held at PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST OF 8TH AV., For benefit of Sunday-school, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, AT 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

N. B.—A voluntary match open to the audience at close of exercises.

PAPER FESTIVAL

In the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., TUESDAY, April 27, at 8 P. M. Come one, come all. Admittance, a bundle of papers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av. N. B.—Box for shipping.

A SUPERB DECKER & BRO.'S FOUR-round, rosewood-case pianoforte, richly carved, having all improvements, overstrung, patent agraffe, &c.; has maker's printed guarantee-bill of sale; cost $975; for $275; music cabinet, embroidered cover and stool; has box for shipping; a decided chance to purchase a first-class instrument. N. B.—Also parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture in lots to suit, at sacrifice. Call at brown-stone private residence, No. 47 West 16th st.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AN UPRIGHT Steinway piano; rosewood, seven octave, with iron frame; been very little used and is in good order; can be seen at No. 10 West 48th st.

AN ALTO SINGER WANTS A POSITION in a choir. Address all the week Miss LISSENDEN, No. 434 West 18th st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB FIRE.

SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE BURNED BUILDING—MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CLUB—A LIST OF THE PAINTINGS DAMAGED.

The Union League Club-house, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, presented a dreary spectacle yesterday morning. The street on either side was littered with rubbish thrown from the burning building during the fire, but with the exception of the charred Mansard roof, the external appearance of the building presented no evidence of the recent conflagration. The interior view, however, was very different. In the billiard-room a number of the habitues of the club were congregated discussing the disaster. The bowling-alley adjoining was encumbered with the valuable water-color paintings which had been on exhibition during the previous week, together with a number belonging to the club which had been hastily deposited there after it had become certain that the fire would not reach that apartment. In the Superintendent's office, adjoining the billiard-room on the west, the portable furniture was piled in the centre of the apartment, and covered with tarpaulins. The valuable carpet was saturated with water and soiled by footprints of the firemen. The reading-room on the ground floor, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was crowded with paintings, statuary, and furniture, which were covered with tarpaulins. The handsome frescoed ceiling was badly cracked and stained with water marks. The lambrequins and valuable lace curtains, and the large pier glasses, of which there are four, were uninjured. The room provided for checking hats and coats, and the bar-room adjoining, were gutted by the fire, only the outlines of the boxes and the clerk's desk being visible in the débris. The ceilings of the restaurant and private dining rooms on the second floor of the front building were badly damaged by water, and will all have to be refrescoed. In the former apartment the furniture and silver-plated ware were piled in a promiscuous heap. The etageres and mirrors were untouched. The picture gallery was entirely stripped of its furniture, and the ceiling and walls were blackened with soot. A large portion of the floor was destroyed, and the ceiling had been stripped off in the south-west corner of the apartment. The theatre adjoining was uninjured, and beyond a smoky odor which pervaded the auditorium there was nothing to indicate that it had been so near to destruction. A number of domestics were at work preparing the hall for the performance, which took place last evening. On the third floor of the front building are situated the parlor, reception-room, green-room, and the grand saloon. The furniture in these apartments was uninjured, owing to the speedy action of the Insurance Patrol, who had piled it in the centre of each room, and covered it with tarpaulins. The expensive carpets had also been taken up, and they escaped damage. The ceilings were cracked and damaged by water. The grand saloon was made the temporary store-room for paintings and statuary from the picture gallery, and in one corner was the large bust of Daniel Webster, while in another was the block of wood supporting the shell from Fort Sumter, presented to the club by Mr. G. Y. Fox. Valuable paintings were piled in heaps around the room, but the only one injured was the large painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg," by Cropsey, which occupied a position near the staircase, where it was exposed to an intense heat. The color has peeled off in strips, leaving the canvas exposed. It is hopelessly ruined. The rooms on the fourth floor were all badly damaged by water, but in many of them the furniture was not seriously injured, with the exception of the carpets. The closets and rooms adjoining the elevator and staircase were burned from the first floor to the roof. The library was situated near the elevator on the same side of the building, and the furniture was badly damaged. The ceiling was destroyed, and through the large apertures a mass of rubbish had fallen, covering the floor to the depth of several feet. The books were not burned and were only slightly damaged by water. The two floors in the Mansard were entirely destroyed.

The Executive Committee held a meeting in the green-room of the theatre at 9 A. M., Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, the President, in the chair. The members present were Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Joseph H. Choate, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., E. H. Perkins, Jr., Samuel C. Reed, Charles W. Griswold, J. Warren Goddard, Francis T. Walker, Salem H. Wales, John Sloane, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Charles Watrous, Charles G. Langdon, John A. Weeks, Charles Butler, Noah Davis, James Emott, Joseph Seligman, and Jackson S. Schultz. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to look after the lease and take action in regard to renewing it: Messrs. Salem H. Wales, Joseph H. Choate, F. D. Tappen, Charles W. Griswold, John A. Weeks, and George C. Magoun. A committee of three was also appointed to look after the insurance on the property of the club, consisting of Messrs. Charles Watrous, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., and J. W. Goddard. The latter committee accompanied the appraisers from the insurance companies through the building, but will take no decisive action until the latter have completed their work. Mr. Watrous informed a TIMES reporter that the wine in the cellar, valued at $5,000, was not badly damaged. The paintings in water colors, which were on exhibition, and which sustained damage, were as follows:

No. 5, "Shore at Cape Elizabeth," A. F. Bellows, artist.
No. 12, "Concord and Catawba," W. J. Linton, artist.
No. 32, "Study from Nature," J. D. Smillie, artist.
No. 43, "Coast of Grand Menan," J. C. Nicoll, artist.
No. 52, "Morning View in New-England," H. W. Robbins, artist.
No. 59, "Pond Lilies," Miss F. Bridges, artist.
No. 63, "Sunset," J. C. Nicoll, artist.
No. 64, "Canadian Sketch," Gilbert Burling, artist.
No. 69, "Artists' Falls," William Craig, artist.
No. 71, "Rockaway Beach, Long Island," Francis A. Silva, artist.
No. 72, "Duck Pond, Holland," Kruseman Van Elten, artist.
No. 75, "The Morning of Market Day, Tangier, Morocco," R. Swain Gifford, artist.
No. 76, "Cape Ann, Mass.," Francis A. Silva, artist.
No. 78, "The Sheep Pasture," A. F. Bellows, artist.

The officers of the Water-color Painters' Society were present to secure the insurance on such works as might be found to be in a damaged condition. The principal paintings belonging to the club which were damaged by water were Thomas Nast's picture of "Abraham Lincoln Entering Richmond," and the "Spanish Nun Taking the Vows."

The sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee to take into consideration the advisability of effecting a new lease of the club-house, held a conference with Mr. Leonard W. Jerome in the bowling-alley of the club-house last evening, but no decisive action was taken. The committee have in view several important changes in the plan of the building, which can readily be effected at present, as it will be necessary to rebuild that portion of the structure heretofore occupied by the Art Gallery, elevator, and stairway; and if the contemplated improvements can be decided upon to the satisfaction of both parties, it is probable that the lease will be renewed.

HONORS TO THE LATE JAS. W. FARR.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED TO-DAY.

The Board of Education held a special session yesterday for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Commissioner James W. Farr. President Neilson, in calling the meeting to order, paid a high tribute to the character of the deceased, whose death, he said, was a severe shock to him personally. It was another admonition and incentive to the surviving members of the board to faithfully perform their duties, not knowing how soon the night might come when they could no longer discharge them. Commissioner Herring, at the conclusion of the President's remarks, moved the adoption of the followin resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of events, with startling suddenness, to remove from our midst our colleague and coworker, James W. Farr, distinguished for a faithful service of many years in behalf of the cause of public education in this City; therefore

Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the sudden decease of Commissioner Farr with emotions of profound sorrow and regret, and that we feel that by this sad event the Board of Education has been deprived of one of its most useful and earnest members, and the common schools of this City have lost a most devoted friend and supporter.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased our deepest sympathies on the sad and afflictive bereavement which they have sustained.

Resolved, That we, the members of this board, will wear the customary badge of mourning for the deceased, and that this hall be draped for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy of the same be suitably engrossed, properly authenticated, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Commissioner Herring, in offering the resolutions, remarked that as their President had fittingly spoken of their late friend and associate, no words that he could add would set out more clearly Mr. Farr's invaluable services as an educator. He was a man who, when he had committed himself to a purpose, adhered to that purpose with strict fidelity. A distinguishing characteristic of the deceased, said the speaker, was a love for school-work and a desire for close and friendly relationship with teacher and child, through which he invariably secured the confidence of parents. In the deliberations of the board he shunned ostentatious debate, always conceiving his duty quickly and performing it without jar or mistrust of his fellow-members.

Other eulogistic addresses were delivered by Commissioners West, Matthewson, and Fuller, after which the resolutions were adopted. The following resolution, offered by Commissioner West, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the schools under the jurisdiction of this board be closed on Tuesday, April 27 inst., as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Commissioner James W. Farr.

After requesting the Committee on Normal Schools to prepare for memorial ceremonies to be held at the Normal College on a date to be yet named, the board adjourned.

A POLITICAL TRIBUTE.

At a special meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at the Bleecker Building, the following preamble and resolutions, proposed by Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, the First Vice President, were adopted, after addresses by prominent members of the organization:

Whereas, We, the members of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association have learned with feelings of the most profound sadness of the sudden death of our former friend and associate, James W. Farr, and are desirous of expressing our sorrow at the great loss sustained by us, and to place upon record a tribute to his memory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost one of our most valued and esteemed members, an earnest advocate of the principles of our organization, and one whose leadership we were proud to follow. He was most faithful in the discharge of his duties as a Commissioner and Trustee of the Public Schools for many years, and at the time of his decease a member of the present Board of Education; and by his death the Public School system of this City has lost one of its warmest and most devoted supporters, and the community an honorable and exemplary citizen.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this their great bereavement.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our respect to the memory of our deceased associate, we will attend the funeral services in a body.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT

A LADY KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED IN SIXTH AVENUE—AN EXCITING CHASE AFTER THE ROBBER—HIS CAPTURE.

A daring highway robbery took place at noon yesterday at Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street. Mrs. Ellen Bishop, residing at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, while shopping in Sixth avenue, was brutally knocked down and robbed of her purse, containing $100, before the eyes of hundreds of people. Officer Burke, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was dressed in citizen's clothes, witnessed the robbery, and pursued the thief up Sixth avenue to Nineteenth street and toward Seventh avenue. There are a number of old houses in this locality which are the headquarters of the notorious Nineteenth street gang. Into these shanties the highwayman fled, with Officer Burke at his heels. In the alley-way through which he entered were congregated about twenty members of the gang, and the officer, seizing his prisoner, drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted a rescue. He retreated from the alley-way in this manner, keeping the gang of ruffians at bay. At the station the prisoner gave his name as Peter Smith, but his right name was Breckinridge, and he is well known to the Police as a desperate ruffian. On searching him Mrs. Bishop's purse was found in his pocket. The prisoner was taken to the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Otterbourg, yesterday afternoon, where he confessed his guilt, and was held in $2,500 bail.

Mrs. Bishop is much hurt by the blow she received, but nevertheless appeared in court, and after fully identifying the prisoner, made a formal complaint against him.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO ASSEMBLYMAN PRINCE—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The New-York Produce Exchange are determined to place the responsibility of reducing the canal toll on grain where it belongs, namely, on the present Legislature. Early this session their committee appeared before the Canal Board and presented the subject in such a light that the board unanimously recommended to the Canal Committee a reduction of one-third of the present toll, being fully one cent a bushel. The Canal Committee have disregarded this recommendation, and report to the House in favor of retaining the present toll. It must be remembered that the reduction asked for would carry with it a further reduction of charges at this port of one-half cent, and of transfer charges at Buffalo of three-fourths of a cent, making a total gain of over two cents in the cost of bringing grain to New-York that would be thus effected. In this view the following letter from the President of the Produce Exchange to a prominent member of the Assembly will have especial interest:

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, April 17, 1875.
Hon. L. Bradford Prince, New-York Assembly Chamber, Albany:

DEAR SIR: We trust there is, or will be, no doubt but that the recommendations of the Canal Board relative to reduction of tolls on the canals will be approved by the Legislature. A measure of such prime importance to the commercial interests of the State should not be allowed to fail, especially at this time, when it is fully demonstrated that if we should raise ourselves from the condition of commercial depression into which we have fallen we must contrive to reduce the cost of our productions, especially grain, to such an extent that we can place our grain into competition with the surplus product of Europe. The State of New-York must encourage such transportation through her canals, or else it will be diverted into other channels. This is not an idle assertion, as I think you are well aware.

The following is an extract from a letter received by me this morning, in the way of business, from a prominent forwarding house in Toledo, and will show you how we are now suffering from the effect of competition with these cities:

"We cannot draw corn to your City unless prices improve. We are filling large orders for Philadelphia and Balimore. Business with those places seems to be only limited to the ability of the railroads to transport it properly."

This lowering of canal tolls is only one step toward accomplishing the reduction in the cost of carrying grain, but it is an all-important one.

New-York and Buffalo will do their part. The requisite reduction cannot all be effected at any one point, but every point must contribute its share, so that even in dull times we may be enabled to compete successfully in the markets of Great Britain with grain brought from Continental ports. The difference in cost of a single penny in laying down grain at Liverpool may determine the question whether millions of bushels shall be supplied by this country or shall be drawn from the ample fields of Hungary and Southern Russia.

Under these circumstances we trust that a measure of such moment to our trade and commerce will not fail for want of just appreciation by our legislators.

I have the honor to remain very truly yours,
FRANKLIN EDSON, President.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The first trot of the season came off at Deerfoot Park, Parkville, Long Island, yesterday, but it only attracted a small attendance, as the horses were unknown. The contestants were a black gelding called Hard Coal and a bay gelding named Skipper Boy. The former proved the victor after five heats.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Monday, April 26.—Match $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Groom's blk. g. Hard Coal	2	1	1	2	1
T. Mullen's b. g. Skipper Boy	1	2	2	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:25	2:52
Second heat	43	1:30	2:58¾
Third heat	43	1:28	2:55¾
Fourth heat	43½	1:28½	2:56
Fifth heat	44½	1:26½	2:55½

POOL SELLING ON THE GALVESTON RACES AND THE 2,000 GUINEAS.

The pool selling on the Galveston Races and the great English race the "Two Thousand," began last night at the Turf Exchange and at Johnson's. The dispatches received from Galveston were imperfect and not much business was done on them. In the mile heats for three-year olds four stables were sold at the following rates:

Minor	$20	$45
Stone	10	18
Askrey, Spencer,	10	22
Totals	$40	$85

MILE AND A HALF.

Falmouth	$10	$15
Austin	5	7
Flyaway	5	6
	$20	$28

The principal attraction of the pool-rooms was the betting on the Two Thousand Guineas, which is to be run to-morrow. No auction pools were sold at the Turf Exchange, but to-night an opportunity will be offered the speculators to invest on the result. At Johnson's several pools were sold, the buyer of the first choice being allowed the privilege of two taking horses. The rates were as follows:

Camballo.. Balfe....	$20	$30
Craig Miller	5	8
Garterly Bell	5	8
Field	34	46
Totals	$64	$92

Up to 10 o'clock last night the Paris pools indicated twenty-four tickets sold, as follows: Camballo, 5; Garterly Bell, 6; Balfe, 4; Craig Miller, 1; Claremont, 1; Breechloader, 1; Earl of Dartry, 1; Telescope, 1; Makeshift colt, 1; Field, 3. At Johnson's sixteen tickets had been sold, viz.: Camballo, 4; Earl Dartry, 4; Balfe, 3; Craig Miller, 1; Garterly Bell, 1; Field, 3.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering a proposition made at the last regular meeting, to make the rates advisory. After some discussion the proposition was voted down by the board. Notices of resignation were received from the following companies: The American Exchange, No. 141 Broadway; the City, No. 111 Broadway; the Equitable, No. 58 Wall street, and the New-York and Yonkers Company, No. 100 Broadway. There seems to be no doubt now that all the fire insurance companies that do a local business only will ultimately withdraw from the board. This will virtually destroy all its influence as a board, so far as fixing rates is concerned, or as a guide for other local boards in other parts of the country. It will, nevertheless, be kept in existence, as it is a valuable adjunct to the business, the reports of the Committee on Rates and Surveys being considered of the highest importance as a reference. The points of difference that have arisen relate principally to certain classes of risks, which, although they may be safely taken in New-York, do not apply to other places. The purely local companies who can afford to take these hazards, and who have no interests at stake out of the City, consider that they have a right to make reductions on these classes, while the companies who are doing a large agency business out of New-York oppose them on the principle that if adopted by the board they will be the cause of reductions in places where it is not safe to admit them. Even now, in the City, the rates on many risks are lower than the conservative companies are willing to accept.

CEREMONIES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—CONFERRING OF THE BERRETTA—GUESTS OF THE OCCASION—A SCENE OF ACTIVITY—GREAT DEMAND FOR TICKETS.

The ceremonies of imposing the scarlet berretta on Cardinal McCloskey will be begun at 10:30 o'clock to-day, at the Cathedral. The sanctuary was enlarged yesterday for the accommodation of the Bishops and clergy who are to take part in the services, and all the preparations for the celebration of the event were completed. The following Bishops will be present:

Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., of Baltimore; Archbishop John Baptist Purcell, D. D. of Cincinnati; Archbishop John Joseph Williams, D. D., of Boston; Archbishop James Frederic Wood, D. D., of Philadelphia; Archbishop Elzear Alexander Taschereau, D. D., of Quebec; Bishop John J. Conroy, of Albany; Bishop Administrator Francis McNeiry, of Albany; Bishop John Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Stephen V. Ryan of Buffalo; Bishop M. A. Corrigan, of Newark; Bishop Edgar P. Wadhams, of Ogdensburg; Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid, of Rochester; Bishop P. N. Lynch, of Charleston; Bishop Thomas A. Becker, of Wilmington; Bishop L. de Goesbriand, of Burlington; Bishop-elect Thomas Galberry, of Hartford; Bishop-elect James A. Healy, of Portland; Bishop Thomas M. Hendricken, of Providence; Bishop Patrick Thomas O'Reilly, of Springfield; Bishop William McCloskey, of Louisville; Bishop William O'Hara, of Scranton.

In addition to the Bishops about 250 clergymen, from different parts of the country, will be present. The middle aisle of the Cathedral has been reserved for their accommodation. Seats will be set apart in front of the sanctuary for President Grant, Gov. Tilden, Mayor Wickham, Hon. Francis Kernan, and other prominent men to whom invitations have been given.

The doors of the Cathedral will be opened at 9:30 A. M., but no person will be admitted except those who have obtained tickets. The Bishops and Archbishops will assemble previous to the ceremonies at the residence of Vicar General Quinn, opposite the vestry of the Cathedral in Mulberry street, and having vested themselves there will go to the vestry of the Cathedral. Here they will form into a procession and will enter the sanctuary in the following order:

1. A thurifer bearing censer with incense; 2. Cross-bearer bearing processional cross between two acolytes bearing lighted candles; 3. Assistant Master of Ceremonies; 4. A number of acolytes in red cassocks and white surplices; 5. The clergy of the Archdiocese of New-York and clergy invited from other Dioceses; members of the various religious orders in the United States; 6. The Assistant Master of Ceremonies; 7. The Bishops, accompanied by their Chaplains; 8. The Sub-deacon; 9. The Deacon; 10. The Bishop who is to celebrate mass; 11. The Archbishops, accompanied by their Chaplains; 12. Archbishop Bayley, with Dr. Foley and the Abbé Valois; 13. A cross-bearer, bearing the Archiepiscopal cross; 14. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, bearing the crosier, and accompanied by his assistants and the Master of Ceremonies; 15. The members of the Papal Legation; 16. The train-bearers, acolytes, mitre-bearer, crosier-bearer, and attendants.

When the procession enters, the clergy will pass down the central aisle of the Cathedral, while the Archbishops and Bishops will take up the places assigned to them in the sanctuary on either side of the altar. Archbishop Bayley will proceed to the throne which has been prepared for him on the epistle side of the sanctuary, attended by Dr. Foley and the Abbé Valois. During the High Mass the Cardinal Archbishop will remain at his throne on the gospel side of the altar, where he will be attended by Very Rev. Dr. Quinn, Vicar General; Monsignor Roncettio, and the Ab-Legate, Very Rev. Father Preston, Dr. Ubaldo Ubaldi, and Count Marefoschi, of the Papal Legation, who will be dressed in the full uniform of the Noble Guard in the service of the Pope. The representatives of the various religious orders in the United States, including the Dominicans, Benedictines, Franciscans, Jesuits, Redemptorists, and Paulists, will be present wearing the costumes of their respective orders. The ceremony of conferring the berretta will take place at the conclusion of the High Mass, after which the Bishops and clergy will return to the sacristy of the church in procession.

During the services Cherubini's Grand Mass will be sung by the choir, assisted by a number of artists. The clergy will be located in the middle aisle, where chairs will be placed for their accommodation. Previous to the investiture of the Cardinal's berretta, Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, will officiate in a grand Pontifical High Mass, assisted by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's, and Rev. Father Kane.

The Cathedral last night presented a scene of activity which can only be witnessed on the eve of a high festival. Half the body of the church was filled with persons who remained while the altar was being decorated. The material used in dressing the sanctuary was principally crimson velvet, relieved by a chain-like net-work of gold. Behind the great crucifix over the tabernacle there is a ground-work of the same material. The Archbishop of Baltimore's throne is located on the epistle side of the altar, and the Cardinal Archbishop's on the Gospel side. The Pope's representatives will sit near the latter. Every niche of the altar will be beautifully decorated with flowers and brilliantly lighted. The statuettes around the sanctuary have been handsomely adorned. There was a great demand last evening for tickets to witness the ceremony. The clergy were applied to in vain, and those who were disappointed rushed to the office of the sexton, Mr. Hart, but were informed by him that he had no passes at his disposal. They were disposed to be angry until they heard that he had no control over the matter, and that a sufficient number of tickets had been given out to fill the edifice.

SINKING OF A PILOT-BOAT AND LOSS OF ONE LIFE.

Advices from Bermuda by the steam-ship Canima, Capt. Leddicoat, give the following account of the loss of one of her seamen on the outward voyage: As the steam-ship Canima was taking on board a pilot, when entering the port of St. George's, the violence of a sharp westerly gale caused a collision which resulted in the breaking of the pilot-boat's bowsprit, whereupon the crew, believing her to be sinking, sprang on board the steamer. The Canima then ran alongside the boat, when Capt. Perry, a passenger, and Henry Boujer, a seaman, went on board with a hawser, and the steamer towed her along slowly. In about an hour after Capt. Leddicoat, finding her sinking, directed the two men to be taken off, but before his orders could be carried out the boat foundered. The ship's boat was immediately lowered, which, together with a tug from St. George's, searched for the two men, but succeeded only in rescuing Capt. Perry, Boujer having probably gone down with the pilot-boat, in the hold of which he had been, endeavoring to bail her out.

THE ODD-FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows was celebrated at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night under the auspices of several lodges of the order. The celebration consisted of vocal and musical exercises, and other social festivities and pastimes. Teutonia Lodge, No. 14, celebrated the anniversary by a ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, which was fully enjoyed by all participating. Several other lodges of the order, Warren Lodge, No. 34, Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, and Amarenthus Lodge, No. 165, met at Irving Hall, to celebrate the event with appropriate ceremonies and festivities, which attracted a numerous attendance of members of the order. Addresses were delivered by several members.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, and Henry Adams, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Roswell Hart, of Rochester, and Charles Tracey, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

Bishop T. F. Hendricken, of Providence, and Very Rev. James Hughes, of Hartford, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Bishop B. J. McQuaid, of Rochester; Bishop E. P. Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, and Major W. B. Slack, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Archbishop John J. Williams, and Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, of Boston, and Bishop P. J. O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Gen. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; John S. Blair, and James G. Berret, of Washington; Harvey Jewell, of Boston, and Major Browne, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The pupils of Ward school No. 50 will give an entertainment on Friday evening.

The Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain have not yet selected banks for City deposits.

The Committee of the Produce Exchange on the Reduction of Canal Tolls started for Albany last night.

Yesterday Vice President Wilson paid a friendly visit to Collector Arthur, at his office in the Custom-house.

Controller Green yesterday commenced the payment of the laborers employed in the Department of Docks. The amount of the roll is $16,510.

President Grant, Gov. Tilden, and Mayor Wickham have been invited to be present at the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in June next.

Commissioner Marshall, of the Board of Excise, deposited yesterday with the City Chamberlain over $10,000, received with applications for licenses last week.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $785,718 40, and the payments $794,218. The amount in the Treasury on Saturday was $1,305,218 57.

The Spring games of the New-York Athletic Club will take place on May 31. Medals will be offered for the championship of the club for running half a mile and walking seven miles.

Inspectors Forbes and Costello, of the Board of Excise, last evening arrested Ida Thompson, of No. 122 Bleecker street, and Michael Geary, of No. 554 Greenwich street, for violation of the Excise law.

The annual reception of the Young Ladies' Christian Association will be held this evening at No. 64 Irving place. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor and Hon. William A. Dodge.

The Fire Commissioners will at their meeting to-morrow take action on the communication of Secretary White, explaining his transactions with Mrs. Scott-Uda, in the purchase by him of the patent of the aerial fire ladders.

Margaret Rielly, while locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station for intoxication, yesterday, attempted suicide, by hanging herself to her cell door with a handkerchief. She was cut down by Doorman Moore in time to save her life.

A deputation of the officers of the Produce Exchange called at the City Hall yesterday to solicit the Mayor's influence to secure cheaper transportation on the canals, but the Mayor was absent.

A match game of base-ball was played yesterday between the members of Freshman Class of Columbia College and the preparatory class of the School of Mines, which resulted in favor of the Freshman by a score of 33 to 19.

Mr. William Wood, ex-Commissioner of Education, is named as the probable successor of Mr. James W. Farr, deceased, in the board. Mayor Wickham will not send his nominations for the vacant Commissionerships to the Board of Aldermen until after May 1.

At the annual election of officers of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, held yesterday, Meyer Stern was elected President; Jesse Seligman, Vice President; S. T. Meyer, Treasurer; and Louis J. Phillips, P. M. Frank, Henry Price, Isaac Hoffman, Moritz Rindskopf, and A. B. Elfields, Trustees.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the members of the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, Col. Rush C. Hawkins was elected President, Mr. J. R. Flanigan, Vice President, and Clarence M. Beebe, Secretary. Dr. A. Ruppaner was re-elected Physician in Chief.

Under the auspices of the New-York Turn Verein, a meeting of the representatives of different German societies and organizations was held last night to discuss the project of tendering a reception to ex-Senator Carl Schurz previous to his departure for Europe. A committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed reception.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Glenna, who died from injuries caused by being thrown off the platform of a Second avenue car, on April 18. The jury relieved the conductor of all blame, but strongly censured the railroad company for neglecting to have the switch properly secured.

The Homeopathic Hospital Fair will be continued until further notice, the doors being opened daily at 2 P. M. The Twenty-second Regiment Band will provide music every evening from 8 to 11 P. M. Many of the wares have been marked down. Mrs. Lester Wallack will preside at the Floral Temple to-night. The minstrel performance last night at the Union League Theatre was a marked success, and "Ages Ago" will be repeated there to-night.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston announces that he will make a further and greater trial of endurance in pedestrianism. His programme is as follows: He is to walk 113 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours, 120 miles in twenty-five consecutive hours, 200 miles in forty-eight consecutive hours, and 515 miles in six consecutive days. The trial will begin at the American Institute on Monday, May 10.

The five-story marble-front building, with plot of land on Broadway, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, adjoining Arnold & Constable's store, the plot having a frontage on Broadway of 110.6 feet and on Eighteenth street of 138.3 feet, and the building, covering ground, renting for $76,000 per year, was sold under a foreclosure decree, yesterday, at the Real Estate Exchange, for $778,000. The property was bought by Sir Beach Cunard, of London.

The annual meeting of the Columbia College Alumni Association was held last evening at No. 8 Great Jones street, James R. Adams in the chair. A new constitution and by-laws was adopted for the association, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, James R. Adams; First Vice President, W. W. Ladd; Second Vice President, John Proffatt; Third Vice President, W. S. Millew; Secretary, Leicester P. Holmes; Treasurer, E. L. Elliott, and Alumni Orator, W. W. Phelps, of New-Jersey.

Coroner Kessler yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Daniel Mahoney, who was shot on Sunday afternoon at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street by John Broderick. He stated that after the dispute arose between himself and Broderick, they went into Kennedy's saloon, and that without any provocation on his part, Broderick there drew a revolver and shot him. He added that Broderick subsequently expressed regret for what he had done. Broderick was held to await the result of the shooting.

The Methodist Ministers were to have discussed, yesterday, the subject of Dr. Wheatley's paper on the propositions of the Catholic School Trustees to the Board of Education, but, on motion of Dr. Crawford, the meeting adjourned to attend the funeral of the late Mr. John Harper. The only business transacted was the acceptance of the resignation of Rev. D. A. Goodsell, as Secretary to the meeting, and the election of Rev. Mr. Nichols as Secretary *pro tem.* Dr. Wheatley, Rev. Mr. Gerse, and others will speak on the school question next Monday morning.

The Board of Ordinance have suspended for a week its operations in the testing of converted smooth-bore guns, at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, pending repairs to the butt, which has been completely racked by the projectiles. Up to Saturday night, 170 rounds had been fired from the gun, rifled with the steel tube. The results attained up to the present have afforded entire satisfaction. The gun experimented with does not exhibit the slightest sign of wear from the force of the discharges, and works with increasing smoothness and accuracy as the test progresses.

The case of Police Capt. Thomas Killilea, of the Eleventh Precinct, charged with having, while Captain of the Twenty-second Precinct, received money from Koch Brothers, proprietors of the Central Park Garden, came up again for trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday. At the request of Messrs. Fellows and Brooke, counsel for Capt. Killilea, the case was peremptorily set down for hearing on next Monday. In the case of Officer Maher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with having, while drunk, assaulted Patrolman Klinge, of the same precinct, the defendant did not appear, and his case was referred to the full Board of Commissioners for decision.

BROOKLYN.

The pay-roll for the Board of City Works amounts this month to $32,295 08.

Charles Whaley, aged fifty years, and having no home, was found dead yesterday morning in the basement of No. 45 Doughty street.

While at work on Prentice's Dock yesterday morning, Peter Culaton, a laborer, aged thirty-seven years, was instantly killed by a spar falling on his head.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, held yesterday, seven inspectors of sewers were directed to be discharged at the end of the present month.

Shortly before noon yesterday Mary McLoughlin was caught in the act of stealing a piece of cloth worth $60 from the dry goods store of L. H. Coley, in Sands street. She was held to await examination.

Friday next will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer by many of the temperance organizations in this city. Meetings will be held every hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mary Morris, a well-dressed woman, was detected yesterday morning by a clerk in a dry goods store at No. 128 Atlantic avenue, in the act of stealing a camel's hair shawl, valued at $140. The woman was arrested and locked up, as was also her confederate, a person named Catherine Martin.

Thomas Manning, John Green, William Fagan, Michael Ham, Thomas Jenkins, Thomas McGann, George Sweeney, and James Smith were each fined $5 yesterday, by Justice Riley, for playing cards on Sunday afternoon in an unoccupied building in the rear of No. 14 Clinton avenue.

On May 3, 1869, taxes on the estate of Mortimer and Henry Livingstone, of Queens County amounting to $1,401 90, were paid to the then County Treasurer, Charles A. Roe, but were not entered on the books. A motion for an alternative mandamus, with an order to show cause why a lien for the amount named, which the present County Treasurer, George W. Bergen, is attempting to enforce against the estate, shall not be stricken off, has been granted by Judge Pratt. The order is returnable on May 1; and it is rumored that large defalcations will be disclosed when the case is argued.

The annual convocation of the Sunday-schools of the Diocese of Long Island was held last evening in St. Peter's Chapel, in State street, near Bond. Bishop Littlejohn presided, and made a short address. The annual report showed that there were 98 schools, 386 officers, 1,618 teachers, and 14,717 scholars—an increase of 480 since last year. The total number of volumes in the library is 27,407, and they are valued at $15,186. During the year the total contributions of all the parishes in the diocese amounted to $11,486 90. During the year there were 1,171 confirmations. A large number of prominent clergymen attended the convocation.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, yesterday, a motion was made, through counsel, by Julius Credo, the Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, Staten Island, to compel Michael Oats, a former Treasurer, to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay over $1,853, received by him as Treasurer, and $25 a day for each day that he has withheld the money since it was legally demanded. After hearing arguments on both sides, Judge Pratt decided that Oats should pay over to the village of Edgewater the sum claimed, together with a fine of $75 and $10 costs. The defense was that Oats had paid the money to the Sheriff of the county, in satisfaction for a claim by that official against the village.

LONG ISLAND.

The system of water-works designed for Long Island City was completed on Saturday, and water was introduced on the following day. To-day water will be had throughout the whole improvement district.

The Kelsey murder trial, which was to have begun at Riverhead yesterday, has been postponed to the next term of the court, at the request of the counsel for the defense, and with the acquiescence of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, the prosecuting attorney.

Facts have recently been elicited in Long Island City, upon which a suit will be commenced, to test the legality of the election of Mr. A. D. Ditmars as Mayor. It is alleged that 160 persons combined with a majority of the inspectors of election in two wards of the city to defeat Henry S. De Bevoise for the Mayoralty by unlawful means. Disappointment in receiving promised official rewards, it is reported, has led to the exposure of the scheme.

STATEN ISLAND.

Under the proposed amendments of the New-Brighton charter, the Trustees may compel hack-drivers, butchers, bakers, and street venders generally, as well as managers of amusements, to take out licenses. They will also empower the Trustees to run a street through the Sailors' Snug Harbor property.

Judge Barnard having decided that the lands of the Seaman's Retreat, at Stapleton, belonging to the State, cannot be taken by the village of Edgewater for the extension of Centre street, the project fails until such time as the Legislature may see fit to authorize it. Meantime some $1,500 have been expended in surveys and for other purposes, and it is a question whether the amount should not be charged as an assessment to those professing to own real estate along the line.

NEW-JERSEY.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man jumped from the Hoboken ferry-boat Morristown, while she was crossing from New-York, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

The Order of St. Mary's, a Roman Catholic Sisterhood extending throughout the country, have purchased a tract of thirty-two acres of land at Totowa, a suburb of Paterson, and intend to erect thereon a seminary for the accommodation of 700 young ladies, at a cost of $140,000.

G. W. Rumble, a young man employed as book-keeper by Henry Church, a Newark stone-cutter, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of libel, preferred against him by his employer. The latter charges that Rumble wrote letters to some of his creditors urging them to press their claims, as he was about to become a bankrupt. The accused was admitted to bail.

Three Frenchmen, recently from New Orleans, have just been detected in an attempt to victimize the silk manufacturers of Paterson, by a pretended chemical process for transforming flax, cotton, and other fabrics into the most beautiful silk. A New-York firm is understood to have paid $20,000 for the assignment of the discovery. Certain Paterson manufacturers were preparing to invest in the business, when the alleged conspirators became alarmed and fled from the city.

Winifred McHale, a daughter of Michael McHale, of Bull's Ferry, the man who cut his wife's throat two weeks ago, has become insane. She attempted to commit suicide on Sunday evening by throwing herself into the river, but was rescued in an insensible condition. County Physician Stout examined the girl yesterday, and pronounced her hopelessly insane. It is supposed that her mental ailment is the result of witnessing the terrible tragedy in her family.

John C. Anderson was arrested in Newark yesterday morning on a charge of defrauding Mary Dunn, a widow, of $20. He collected a bill for her and retained the money. The prisoner claimed that he was entitled to the whole amount for his trouble in collecting it, and besides, he argued, the woman never could have collected it herself, so that it really made no difference to her. Justice Lambert could not fully appreciate the force of the prisoner's logic, and placed him under bonds to answer.

Councilman A. Meyer, of Union Hill, who was the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Hudson County last Fall, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to influence illegal voting at the election this Spring. The complaint sets forth that on election day Meyer brought Herman Bierschant to the polls, and represented him as a citizen entitled to vote, when in reality he had not been naturalized. Meyer says that the charge is false and malicious, and was made by the complainant, Edward Knack, in revenge for the defeat of some of his friends on election day. He was admitted to bail to answer the charge.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, the deposed Presbyterian minister, made a somewhat unexpected appearance on Sunday morning in the pulpit of the Prospect Avenue Church on the Heights. It will be remembered that the Presbytery before which he was tried deposed him from the pulpit, and severed his connection with the Church. Some of his congregation refused to accept the verdict, and still rallied to his support. It was intended at the last session of the Presbytery to present an appeal in his behalf, but, after a careful canvass, that idea was abandoned. He could not preach without the consent of a majority of the Board of Trustees, but at the last election for officers of the church that difficulty was provided for by his friends securing the election of men favorable to Glendenning. On Saturday it was agreed by a majority of the Trustees that Mr. Glendenning should be allowed to preach, and on Sunday morning he occupied the pulpit with Rev. Mr. Moore, one of his warmest adherents in the Presbytery. Much indignation is expressed by the members of the congregation, who believe with the Presbytery that Mr. Glendenning is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of officers and representatives of different German Roman Catholic societies was held at the Turn Hall last evening, when a plan was discussed to establish a central life insurance and benevolent organization for German Roman Catholics in this City. The object of the proposed institution is to effect a central organization and a closer union of the German Roman Catholic societies in this City. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee was formed to prepare a plan of permanent organization, to be submitted at a future meeting.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. ST. JOHN.

The funeral of the late Capt. A. P. St. John took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Pacific avenue, Lafayette, N. J. The body was encased in an elegant silver-mounted rosewood casket. The floral display was of an unusually fine character, noticeable among the designs being a beautiful model of the steamer Drew, which was presented by Daniel Drew. There were also crowns, columns, arches, &c., in great profusion, the gifts of friends and associates of the deceased. The funeral services were held in the Lafayette Reformed Church, under the direction of Rev. W. R. Duryea, assisted by Rev. Mr. French, of the Presbyterian Church. The pall-bearers were M. Allison, A. A. Hardenbergh, H. Theall, J. C. Hewitt, A. Van Santwood, J. W. Harcourt, A. G. Gillett, J. S. Babcock, Capt. C. A. Woolsey, William Keeney, and Job Male. The remains were taken to Albany last evening, and will be interred in the family plot by the side of Capt. St. John's first wife. A large crowd of mourning friends and prominent citizens were in attendance at the funeral.

[Advertisement.]

THE DAYS ARE SUGGESTIVE OF THE OLD SONG OF "First of May, Clear the Way," but the glorious Spring weather indicates the period to visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to get your new HAT of the Spring style.

[Advertisement.]

FIGHT OFF CATARRH WITH WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR: pints, $1. Subdue all physical pain or inflammation with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Standard remedies. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—T. Cowles, Mrs. Cowles, N. C. Bunce, W. J. Ray, C. H. Cutter, Mrs. Cutter, S. A. Holt, Mrs. Holt, C. H. Holt, J. Holt and nurse, Miss Robinson, Mrs. D. R. Stewart, N. Bates, Mrs. J. Haskell, H. H. Bridgeman, F. Bridgeman, Joel F. Fales, Francis Fales, Willard Fales, Major L. Brown, Rufus Hatch, Miss Hatch, Miss Woodruff, A. D. Chandler, G. M. Thompson, Mrs. G. Averill, Eve Averill, Ella Averill, Hattie Averill, Ethel Averill and nurse, Mrs. J. Clark, A. Theis, John McCaffrey, L. B. Bruen, J. B. Cornell, Mrs. Cornell, Eliza Taylor, O. C. Hollis, J. Chavis, Thomas Smith.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Henry Detmiller, C. Bramhall and wife, H. Husing, A. Husing, C. R. Held and wife, Dr. J. D. Keyser, Richard Wilkins, Capt. E. B. Stannard, wife, and child, D. J. Bonsfield, George N. Mitchell and wife, Charles Haight, E. S. Raynor and wife, C. H. Offerman, Mrs. W. Winterbottom and child, W. B. Herr, H. H. Smith, Capt. J. Merritt, Matthew Coschina, J. F. Harley, G. H. Cutler, J. D. Babcock, M. McClusky, E. C. Banfield, wife, and three children, Charles Blanc, A. Schuworth, Dr. E. L. Bissell, E. Dirnier, M. Barrett, E. Ward, M. Clark, Alfred Ochnicken, Henry Gosman, Robert P. Heilgar, C. Pomeroy, Salvador Ordoner, E. D. Adams, John Wilson, R. Egnashaw, W. Egnashaw, Capt. F. Bangst and wife, Mrs. G. H. Fryer and child, M. Cunningham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:05 | Sun sets....6:52 | Moon rises..12:50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:20 | Gov. Island.1.09 | Hell Gate....2:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, April 26.

CLEARED.

Steamers Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Casco, Penny, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton & Co.; Pervi Dubrovachi-ship, (Aust.,) Pendo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Prospero, (Ital.,) Repetto, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Aeolus, (Ger.,) Berding, Bremen, Dill & Radmann; Elba, Gover, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Clara Kilham, Sproul, London, E. Boyd & Hincken; Casco, Penny, Rio de Janeiro, T. Norton & Co.

Brig Seaside, (Br.,) Dodd, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. T. W. A. White, Smith, Jacksonville, Van Brunt Bros.; Georgetta Lawrence, Brewster, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Mary Helen, Sanborn, St. Martins and St. Kitts, Chase, Talbot & Co.; M. R. Hickman, Robinson, Norfolk, Va., Slaght & Petty; Riverdale, Brown, Provincetown, &c., Fisher & Co.; Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; W. H. Kenney, Beers, Cardenas, Van Brunt & Bros.; Cambria, (Br.,) O'Keefe, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Charlie Stedman, Dunton, St. Ann's Bay, J. Moses & Cohn.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda April 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. April 20, off Cape St. Antonio, picked up a boat containing Capt. Whittemore and crew, six in number, of schr. Island Belle, bound from Jamaica for Mobile, with fruit, which foundered in lat. 21 01, lon. 83 33; 21st, off Sombrero Light, Capt. Whittemore and three of his crew left ship in his boat bound for Key West. The H. C. brings 55 cabin and 62 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, with mdse., and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston April 18, and Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Maria Clotilde, (Ital.,) Digorinde, Marseilles Feb. 12, with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark Lameck, (Aust.,) Cobojovich, Limerick 49 ds., in ballast to I. Benham. April 18, off Cape Hatteras, spoke ship B. F. Metcalf, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

Brig Beaver, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cook, Guantanamo 24 ds., via Newport, with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Virginia, Rose, St. Pierre, Mart., April 2, with sugar to Reynal & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; April 18, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 30, had a hurricane from N. to W., lasting 12 hours, split sails; 23d, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 30, passed a large raft made of spars, having a quantity of old sails on it; 24th, 30 miles E. from Chincoteague, spoke fishing schr. J. H. Willard, (of Portland,) fishing; left in port, brig Suwanee for a port N. of Hatteras, ldg; schrs. S. W. Smith, for do., do; Pinta, for New-York, sld April 1.

Brig Thomas Durull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Starlight, (of Bath,) Reed, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. April 25, off Townsend's Inlet, spoke schr. Sandy Hook, from Virginia, for New-York, with 4 feet water in her hold; four other schrs. were alongside, and wanted no assistance.

Schr. Daisy E. Parkhurst, (of Boston,) Hodgdon, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. Rosa Eppinger, Baylis, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Baltimore, for New-Haven. April 24, off the Capes of Delaware in a gale from N.W., lost foresail.

Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. & M. Rogers, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph J. Pharo, Soper, Richmond, Va.
Schr. William H. Van Name, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Alabama, Ross, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Sidney Doolon, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Everett, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Almira M. Cloutman, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Allie Oakes, Oakes, Rockland, with lime to master.
Schr. Florence V. Turner, Graves, Rockland, with lime to master.
Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Washington, Harthorne, Thomaston, with lime to master.
Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.
Schr. Mary Natt, Natt, Stonington.
Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Hanmer, Nantucket, with fish to master.
Schr. Mary E. Mason, Sullivan, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. H. H. Bethel, Stillman, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Haze, Robinson, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Fakir, Watson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. Tirrell, Fisher, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence.
Schr. J. T. Worthington, Fitch, Providence.
Schr. Nicana, Hogan, Providence.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Bristol.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Bristol.
Schr. Fair Wind, Frisbee, Fall River.
Schr. Wm. F. Parker, Beebe, Fall River.
Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Robert Center, Hulse, Pawtucket.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Dickerson, Pawtucket.
Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Pawtucket.
Schr. Frank Newman, Newman, Warren.
Schr. S. O. Foster, Eldridge, Dennis.
Schr. D. L. Sturgis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, New-Bedford.
Schr. Josephine, Hull, New-Bedford.
Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, New-Bedford.
Schr. Georgiana, Todd, New-Bedford.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Boston.
Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baxter, Boston.
Schr. Lolia Rich, Rich, Boston.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Crocker, Boston.
Schr. Hannah Willis, Dollridge, Cotuit Point.
Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Boult, Cotuit Point.
Schr. Revenue, Pinny, Cotuit Point.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Eureka, Clarkson, Gloucester.
Schr. Geo. Freeman, Mason, Gloucester.
Schr. Madagascar, Holmes, Gloucester.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Burns, New Haven.
Schr. Liberty, Lynch, New Haven.
Schr. Niantic, Turner, Taunton.
Schr. Ida May, Ryder, Portland, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, New London.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Hyannis.
WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Jonathan Chase, for Anjier; New Republic, for Yokohama; Shawmut, for Trinidad; Casco, for Rio Janeiro; brigs Hattie E. Wheeler, Henry B. Cleaves, and Five Brothers, for Cardenas; Ellen Maria, for Pensacola; schrs. Charles E. Moody and Ocean Pearl, for Baracoa; Annie A. Booth, for Mobile; A. C. Noyes, for —.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, April 26.—Steamer City of Mexico, from New-York arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—White Star steamer Baltic, from New-York April 17, was signaled off Fastnet at 7 o'clock this evening.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 26.—Sld. for the United States, Rothiemay, William Owen, British Statesman, Autocrat, Maggie Brown, Fremad, Crown Jewell, Tordenskjold, R. H. Pivington, and Pearl.

Arr. from the United States on the 2d inst., D. H. Bills and Helen.

Arr. on the 24th inst., Fetisch Agra and Southern Rights, (the latter at Elsinore.)

Arr. on the 25th inst., Fritch, Austria, Frank Jones, and Charles Meadows.

Arr. on the 26th inst., Lucien, Oakland, Edina, (the latter at Waterford,) Lady Bird, and Tell.

BRISTOL, Eng., April 26.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York April 10, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York April 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—The new White Star Line steam-ship Germanic arr. in the Mersey to-day, having made a very satisfactory trial trip.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Factories: WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PATENTEES OF THE
CELEBRATED PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
Cleaner, Lighter, and More Durable than the Metal Lined. The Porcelain is enameled on hard metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN or CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.

STORAGE
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.
Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.
Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.
Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD
FURNITURE,
NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808
THONET BROTHERS.

Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.
Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

BRONZES, CLOCKS
AND
ORNAMENTS.
Starr & Marcus.
THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.
NO. 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.
Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., Selling at Extremely Low Prices.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
CORNER SPRING AND CROSBY STS., N. Y.

CLOTHING.
Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING SILVER.
A choice assortment of new and elegant designs in Sterling Silver.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
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